

Conelius Rufus Nelson  
25 Bouverie Street  
Flat 2nd

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 834.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1861. PRICE: UNSTAMPED 6d. STAMPED 6d.

**THE REV. ANDREW REED, D.D.,** will have COMPLETED, on the 27th of November, 1861, FIFTY YEARS of MINISTERIAL LABOUR at Wycliffe Chapel, London, and it is believed that at that time he will relinquish the Pastorate he has so well and wisely filled during that lengthened period.

The Church and Congregation propose to memorialise the event by raising an appropriate TESTIMONIAL, and they invite communications on the subject from all persons who at any time have been connected with Wycliffe Chapel.

Letters may be addressed to the Treasurer, N. J. Powell, Esq., 101, Whitechapel, London.

The Subscription List will close on the 23rd of November.

**THE REV. J. C. ADAMS,** lately Independent Minister in South Africa, having embraced Baptist views, has returned to England, and will be happy to SUPPLY for any Church desiring the services of an earnest and faithful Pastor. Unexceptionable references as to character and ability.

Address, 1, Oak Village, Kentish-town, London.

**CONGREGATIONAL UNION.**

The Subscriptions are now due. The List for insertion in the forthcoming Year Book will be closed October 31, 1861.

ROBERT ASHTON.

Congregational Library.

**BRITISH MISSIONS.**

COLLECTIONS on behalf of the CONGREGATIONAL HOME, IRISH, and COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETIES will be made on SUNDAY NEXT, October 27th, in the WEIGH-HOUSE CHAPEL, FISH-STREET-HILL, when the Rev. T. BINNEY will preach in the morning, and the Rev. W. CLARKE, late of Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, in the evening.

Service to commence in the morning at 10.45, in the evening at 6.30.

**UNITED PRAYER MEETING** held DAILY, from One to Two, at 55, OLD BAILEY. The attendance of all classes is cordially invited.

**NEW LECTURE HALL, THREE-MILLS-LANE, BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.**

The above Building (provided by Harper Twelves, Esq.), will be OPENED with an INAUGURAL SOIREE, on MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1861, when the following gentlemen are expected to be present:—

Sir John H. Lethbridge, Bart.  
Mr. Sheriff Cockerell.  
Mr. Sheriff Twyten.  
Mr. Judge Payne.  
Acton S. Ayton, Esq., M.P.  
George Thompson, Esq., late M.P.  
The Reverend the Rector of Bow, M.A.  
The Rev. Wm. Acworth, M.A., Vicar of Plumstead.  
The Rev. B. W. Bucke, M.A., Preacher at Magdalen Hospital, and Chaplain to the Most Noble the Marquis of Westminster.  
The Rev. Richard Parnell, B.A., Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Bow.  
The Rev. James Burns, D.D.  
The Rev. W. P. Balfern.  
John Noble, Esq., J.P. of Brighton.  
Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A.  
Peter Bayne, Esq., Editor of the "Dial" Newspaper.  
John Cassell, Esq.  
William Hobbs, Esq., of Reading.  
R. Wilkinson, Esq., of Tottenham-park, Herts.

The Chair to be taken by the Right Hon. the Earl of HARRINGTON, K.C.B.

Tea and Coffee will be served from half-past Four to Six o'clock. The Meeting to commence at a Quarter-past Six. Tickets, 1s each, may be had of Mr. H. J. Tresidder, Publisher, Ave Maria-lane; Mr. William Tweedie, 337, Strand; and at the Imperial Works, Bromley-by-Bow.

E. CHAMPNESS, Hon. Sec.

**THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY.**

Under the immediate Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

The AUTUMNAL ELECTION of this Charity will occur on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, for the purpose of Electing Twenty Applicants—viz., five for life, and fifteen for the ordinary period of five years.

Contributions towards this National Charity are earnestly requested.

There are at the present time more than 320 inmates, and although the number of Applicants varies from 150 to 180 at each half yearly election, the Board can only elect twenty. They would gladly announce a larger number for admission did the funds permit.

"A Second Visit to Earlswood," by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, A.M., and other pamphlets illustrating the working of the Charity, may be had gratuitously, on application to the Secretary, Mr. William Nicholas, to whom all orders should be made payable.

Annual Subscriptions, 10s. 6d. or 1l. 1s.; life ditto, 5l. 5s. or 10l. 10s.

The Elections occur regularly in April and October.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratuitous  
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.

Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.**

A GENERAL COURT of the GOVERNORS will be held on FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th of October, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE, to Elect Thirty Children—viz., Twenty Boys and Ten Girls.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock, and the Poll will be closed at Two o'clock precisely, after which hour no votes can be received. The result will be declared at Four o'clock.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

October 14, 1861.

Persons subscribing on the Day of Election will be entitled to vote on the occasion. Donations and subscriptions most thankfully received by the Secretary. Remittances by cheque should be crossed the London Joint Stock Bank.

**TEN THOUSAND POOR BLIND PEOPLE earnestly APPEAL for AID.**

**CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.**

Instituted 1843.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID to enable them to increase the number of pensioners to 1,000 before the close of 1861. There are at present nearly 300 on the funds.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of half-a-crown per week, which the Society is desirous of extending, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—blindness and want.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Banks, and its branches; or by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.

**COLONY of 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS in NEW ZEALAND.**

NOTICE.—The Pioneer Agents have been despatched to view the Free Grant Lands offered by the New Zealand Authorities as sites for the proposed Settlement. All these lands lie to the north-west of Auckland, in an undisturbed territory, and where there are few natives.

Auxiliary Committees are being formed throughout the country. Intending Settlers or others, wishing information, and willing to assist the Travelling Secretary in arranging for Lectures or Meetings, are requested to write early.

The Council of Reference will select a Minister and Schoolmaster as soon as possible.

The Committee of Management have entered into preliminary arrangements for the passage of 1,000 members.

A Prospectus, copy of Instructions to Pioneers, and of the preliminary shipping arrangements, with Registration Forms, &c., &c., may be had by enclosing a stamp to Mr. Brame, the Hon. Sec., 24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

**TO DRAPERS.—A YOUNG LADY** wishes an ENGAGEMENT in the above in or near London. Good references can be given.

Apply, H. H., Post-office, Taunton.

**A YOUNG LADY**, of seven years' experience in the GENERAL DRAPERY, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as SALESWOMAN. Would make herself generally useful. Good reference.

Address, F. F. R., 15, Parade, Tunbridge-wells.

**A YOUNG PERSON** wishes an ENGAGEMENT as MILLINER (good hand). Good references can be given.

Address, H. P., Post-office, Dorchester, Dorsetshire.

**A YOUNG PERSON** desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT as MILLINER and SALESWOMAN, having had good experience in both. References can be given.

Address, T. C., Mrs. Spratley's, Dorking.

**A LADY** wishes to hear of a SITUATION for a YOUNG WOMAN about Thirty, who has been more than eleven years in her service, as COOK in a small Family, where only a cook and housemaid are kept, or Cook and Housekeeper to an elderly Gentleman or Lady, or other similar situation where neatness, respectability, and good principles are valuable. She is a member of a Congregational church, and would prefer a Dissenter's family.

Letters, describing the situation and wages offered, may be addressed to Mrs. Balster, Rev. C. H. Bateman's, Mount Orgueil, Jersey.

**BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADESMEN'S SONS,** Rochford, Essex. Principal—Mr. G. FOSTER. Charge, 20l. per annum.

Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

**THE FAMILY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**

Are ready to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for AGENCIES from Dissenting Ministers and Sunday-School Teachers throughout the kingdom, upon special terms, which may be made very advantageous by a small amount of exertion.

For full particulars, address J. G. Stratton, Secretary, Chief Office, Moorgate-street Chambers, Moorgate-street, City, London, E.C.

**AN EXPERIENCED BRITISH TEACHER** DESIRES the MASTERSHIP of a SCHOOL not under inspection. Best testimonials or references offered.

Address, Jasper, Mr. Tukes, Trafalgar-road, Greenwich.

**EDUCATION.**—The Daughter of a respectable Grocer can be RECEIVED into a good School, on terms of mutual accommodation. Access to London by train in less than twenty minutes. An ARTICLED PUPIL is also required immediately.

Address, E. B., care of Mr. Tary, Bookseller, 25, City-road, E.C.

**CRANFORD HALL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.**

Mr. VERNEY begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that in consequence of the increasing requirements of his Establishment he is REMOVING his SCHOOL from SLOUGH to very superior premises, known as CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, Middlesex.

A Circular forwarded upon application.

September, 1861.

**GREAT NORTHERN LONDON CEMETERY,** AT COLNEY HATCH

Within Seven miles of London.

Accessible by Railway in Fifteen Minutes, as well as by Road.

NO EXTRA CHARGE in the Consecrated Ground, and Interments conducted with solemnity and economy, under Regulations approved by the Secretary of State.

£ s. d.	
Common Interments, No. 1	0 13 6
Ditto ditto No. 2	1 0 0
Ditto, with privilege of inscribing name on Stone provided by the Company	1 16 0

Railway Conveyance of Coffins, 6s. extra.  
Mourners, 1s. 6d. each.

Ground for Vault for 6 Coffins 7l. 7s., usually charged 15l. 15s.  
Fee on each Interment therein 2l. 5s., ditto ditto 3l. 15s.

TARIFF of CHARGES and FREE RAILWAY TICKETS, to visit the Cemetery, may be obtained at the Office, No. 12, High Holborn, W.C.

**PIANOFORTES—EXTRAORDINARY** at MOORE and MOORE'S 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first class Pianos of rare excellence; possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

**KIRKLESS-HALL COLLIERIES, Wigan.**—Best Orrell Coal, a first-class drawing-room coal, nowhere else sold, 22s. per ton; best Cannel, 30s. per ton.

Depôts, Camden and Kensington; Chief Office, 6, Strand, Charing-cross, W.C.

**COALS.**—Best Sunderland, 24s., Newcastle or Hartlepool, 22s.; best Silkstone, 21s.; Clay Cross, 20s. 6d. per chaldron, 15s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union-wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 169 and 260, Tottenham-court-road.

**COALS.**—Best Coals only. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 25s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

**COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.**—No Managers, Secretaries, Consignees, or Agents employed. LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMBTON WALLESEND; the best House Coals, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers, is 24s. per ton; Hartlepool, 23s.; best small, 11s. Inland, by Railway, Silkstone, 23s. and 21s. Clay Cross, 22s. and 20s.; Barnsley, 19s.; Hartley's, 17s. 6d. net cash. Delivered screened to any part of London.—All orders direct to LEA and CO., Chief Office's North London Railway Station, Highbury, Islington, or Kingland.

**STAFFORDSHIRE COALS.**—The CANNOCK CHASE RAILWAY COLLIERY COMPANY deliver by their own Vans within five miles of their Shephard's Bush and Camden Town Depôts, as follows:—

Best House Coals, large, durable, and clean, suitable for Drawing and Bed Rooms	22s. per ton.
Bright Hard Coal, good size	19s. "
Seconds House Coals, large and unequalled, for Cooking Purposes	18s. "
Steam and Engine Coal, large lumps	18s. 6d. "
Ditto ditto Nutts	15s. "

(also suitable for bakers)

Hampstead, Highgate, and Finchley, 1s. per Contrasts made for lots of 100 tons and over at a 5s. discount.

Communications to be addressed J. T. KRENE, Molland House, Shephard's-bush-gate, Notting-hill.





# METROPOLITAN HAT COMPANY.

106, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

A Good French Silk Hat for 3s. 6d., warranted to wear well. Try one. The best quality made (Light and Brilliant), 6s. 6d.

**CRINOLINE.—LADIES** will find THOMSON'S PATENT CROWN SKIRTS PERFECTION! and to prevent mistake or imposition, should see that they bear the Trade Mark (a Crown), and the name Thomson.

# THE NEW NEEDLES. H. WALKER, PATENTEE.

The "Glasgow Practical Mechanic" for June, 1859, says:—"The Ridged-eyed Needles embody an improvement which all sempstresses must highly appreciate. The Ridge before the eye opens a free passage for the thread, enabling it to pass instantaneously, and the eye is full so as to be very easily threaded."

Posted by any Dealer. H. Walker, 47, Gresham-street, London, and Queen's Needle Works, Alcester.

# WHEELER and WILSON'S NOTED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES

combine simplicity and durability with elegance of model and finish. Speed, 2,000 stitches per minute.

CITY DEPOT, 12, FINSBURY-PLACE.

Prospectuses free on application, of the Manager of the London Sewing Machine Company.

# THE UNITED STATES FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

Apply to THOS. A. COMSTOCK, Agent, 457, Oxford-street.

The simplest, most effective, durable, and reliable Sewing Machine in use. These machines are superior for their mechanical adaptation, making a beautiful stitch, and peculiarly suited for family use. Purchasers are invited to examine. No danger of breaking needle or deranging machine. Plain Top, £7, all complete: Moulding Top, £7 10s., all complete.

Full instructions given with every Machine, each of which is guaranteed.

Machines can be had of J. C. BARRATT, 369, Strand, W.C.

**KALYDOR SOAP.**—The singularly emollient qualities of this Soap are such as the use of it can alone explain. It counteracts the injurious effects of cold winds; and in all climates, by its constant use, the beauty of the complexion is conserved, and the skin retains its youthful softness.

Made only by the Inventor, J. THOMPSON, at his Factory 6, King-street, London 3d., 4d., and 6d. each Tablet. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, &c.

**DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE** restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions in four weeks. Failure impossible. Its effects are permanent. No consultation necessary.

Sold in cases, with full instructions, at 11s., or four quantities for 3 s., sent anywhere, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance, or Post-office Order.

Sole agent in London, Prout, 229, Strand. Entered at Stationers' Hall.

# DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

**LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,** Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

The invariable purity, palatableness, speedy efficacy, and consequent economy of this unrivalled preparation, have obtained for it the general approval and unqualified confidence of the Medical Profession, and notwithstanding the active and in too many instances unscrupulous opposition of interested dealers, an unprecedented amount of public patronage.

The immeasurable therapeutic superiority of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil over every other variety is incontestably established by the recorded opinions of the most distinguished Physicians and Surgeons in all parts of the world. In numberless instances where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

# SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

**SIR JOSEPH OLLIFFE, M.D.** Physician to the British Embassy at Paris.—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and I have every reason to be satisfied with its beneficial and salutary effects."

**SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D.** Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

**DR. LAWRENCE,** Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxo-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jongh's Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

**DR. LETHESBY,** Medical Officer of Health, and Chief Analyst to the City of London.—"It is, I believe, universally acknowledged that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has great therapeutic power; and from my investigations I have no doubt of its being a pure and unadulterated article."

**DR. LANKESTER, F.R.S.,** Superintendent of the Food Collection, South Kensington Museum.—"I consider the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

**DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL** is sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pint, 2s. 6d.; Pint, 4s. 9d.; Quart, 9s.; capuled, and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE CONSIGNERS,

ANSAR, HARFORD, &amp; CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

CAUTION.—Firmly resist attempts often made by unscrupulous dealers to recommend, or substitute, with a view to an extra profit, other preparations, under the fallacious pretence that they are the same as Dr. de Jongh's, or equally efficacious.

# KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

**ST. EMILION, 14s. per dozen; bottles included.** A good sound wine, warranted pure. This is the same wine referred to in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, S.W., March 19, 1861.

"Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to thank you for your letters, and to call your attention to the letter in the 'Times' (signed 'Sitien's') respecting your wine."

"I am, &c.,  
"H. R. WILLIAMS, Esq." "C. L. RYAN.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, March 23, 1861.

"Sir,—I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that he has no objection whatever to your stating that he alluded to your wine.—I am, &c.,  
"H. R. WILLIAMS, Esq." "C. L. RYAN.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits,  
12, Bishopsgate Within, City.

# AGENTS WANTED.

# PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROWROOT.

Price 1s. 6d. per Pound.

Eminent physicians (see testimonials) greatly prefer this to Corn Flour or other Farinaceous Foods as a Diet for Infants, Invalids, and for general purposes. Used in most of the Hospitals in town and country.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by A. S. Plumb, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, E., London.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Morgan and Son, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Smith, Keen's-row, Walworth; Boville, Park-terrace, Regent's-park; Ford and Son, Islington; and others.

# A MOST DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

# E P P S'S C O C O A

(commonly called Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa).

The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.

Each Packet is labelled "James Epps, Homoeopathic Chemist, London." ½ lb., ¼ lb., and 1 lb. Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers everywhere.

# FLOUR, warranted free from adulteration, to

any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.) carriage free.—Whites, for pastry, at per bushel (56 lbs.), 11s. 8d.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 11s. 6d.; Seconds, 10s. 4d.; Meal, for brown bread, 9s. 8d.

Address, HORSNAILL and CATCHPOOL, Bullford Mills, Witham, Essex; or 97, Goswell-road, City-road, E.C.

Directions for bread-making gratis. Terms cash. A half sack or upwards free to any railway station (300 miles).

TRADE



MARK.

# BROWN AND POLSON'S

# PATENT CORN FLOUR.

In Packets, 2d., 4d., and 8d.; and Tins, 1s.

RECIPE FROM THE "COOK'S GUIDE."

By C. E. FRANCAVELLI,

Late Chief Cook to Her Majesty the Queen.

# INFANTS' FOOD.

To one dessert-spoonful of Brown and Polson, mixed with a wine glass full of cold water, add half a pint of boiling water; stir over the fire for five minutes: sweeten lightly; but if the infant is being brought up by hand, this food should then be mixed with milk, not otherwise, as the use of two different milks would be injurious.

# BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers and Purveyors to Her Majesty.

Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and London.

# PERSONS FURNISHING will find CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT.

271, Oxford-street, a most convenient house. A large and well-manufactured stock always on sale. Superior Table Cutlery warranted. Electro-Plate and Nickel Silver goods in great variety. Goods plain marked. Orders above 5s. delivered free by rail.

# LE SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF.

—HEAL and SON have patented a method of making a Spring Mattress portable. The great objection to the usual Spring Mattress is its being so heavy and cumbersome. The "Sommiere Elastique Portatif" is made in three separate parts; and, when joined together, has all the elasticity of the best Spring Mattress. As it has no stuffing of wool or horse-hair, it cannot harbour moths, to whom the usual Spring Mattress is very liable; the prices, also, are much below those of the best Spring Mattresses, viz:—

3 feet wide, by 6 feet 4 inches long	2 5 0
3 feet 6 inches " "	2 10 0
4 feet " "	2 15 0
4 feet 6 inches " "	3 0 0
5 feet " "	3 5 0
5 feet 6 inches " "	3 10 0

The "Sommiere Elastique Portatif," therefore, combines the advantages of elasticity, durability, cleanliness, portability, and cheapness.

An Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture, sent free by post on application.

Heal and Son, 196, Tottenham court-road.

# GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH EXCLUSIVELY USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

# HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT SOAP POWDER

is regularly used at all the principal English, Continental, Colonial, and Provincial Public Institutions, Infirmarys, Asylums, Prisons, Union Houses, Hotels, and Educational Establishments, and has attained a celebrity altogether unparalleled throughout the Globe. The saving of Time, Trouble, Labour, Money, Firing, and Soap, to several Thousands of Weekly Consumers of Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder, renders it very far superior to the numerous and disgraceful imitations which are attempted to be palmed off upon the public. Ask only for Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder, and insist upon having Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder. Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

# CHEAP AND EASY IRONING

**ASK for BRIGGS' AUS RALIAN SATIN-GLAZE STARCH** where you purchase HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER. One Pound is equal to nearly Two Pounds of any other. It is the very best Starch for Gentlemen's Collars and Cravats, and the most economical for Large Washing Establishments, Manufacturers, Bleachers, Hot-Fressers, and Finishers; and as the Iron cannot possibly stick, every description of Embroidery, Lace, and Muslins can be ironed without fear of tearing. Used exclusively by Her Majesty's Lace-dresser, by the Laundress for Buckingham-palace, and by Thousands of Families throughout the Kingdom.—Sole Wholesale Agent for the Manufacturers, HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. More Agents Wanted.

# TO FAMILIES, LAUNDRESSES, BLEACHERS, &c.

**HARPER TWELVETREES' Patent Concentrated LIQUID BLUE for WASHING** is an elegant preparation of the finest Indigo, which supercedes the objectionable use of Stone and Powder Blues, and imparts a rich, beautiful, and delicate tint to the linen, and is strongly recommended in cases where linen has been injured in colour by bad washing or drying, as it will effectually restore that perfect virgin whiteness so much desired. The article is constantly used in the large Manufacturing and Bleaching Districts, and by the principal Laundresses, and Shirtmakers, and Lace-dressers throughout the kingdom. One trial will be sufficient to test the article as the best and cheapest article ever introduced. A few drops only will be sufficient to colour the water.—Sold in bottles at 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s., and by the gallon or cask to manufacturers. Every bottle bears Harper Twelvetrees' name.

Sold wholesale at Harper Twelvetrees' Great Metropolitan Black Lead, Laundry Blue, Blacking, Ink, and Soap Powder Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

# BRIGHT UNDERSTANDINGS.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION"

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 834.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1861.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### VIEWS FROM A DISTANCE; OR, HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER. LETTER VI, OUTSIDERS.

DEAR NONCON,—When I was in England nothing appeared to me to be so utterly inexplicable as the conduct of religious society in the United States in reference to the question of negro slavery. I do not refer now to the doctrines maintained, or the practices sanctioned, touching "the domestic institution," by the various churches in the Southern States. They had managed to reason themselves into the belief that "involuntary servitude" is the key-stone of the social system, and that Christianity had not merely left it where it found it, but had expressly sanctified it to the use of man throughout all coming ages. Monstrous as their conclusion appears to us, our knowledge of what can be done with the conscience when it gets surrounded by a set of clamouring interests divests the matter of all mystery, and, while we cannot but condemn the sophistication, we see nothing in it but what the laws of the human mind enable us to explain. But the good people in the Northern States greatly perplexed me. They denounced slavery as a curse—they regarded it as one of the works of the devil—they believed it to be irreconcilable with the principles of the Gospel—and yet, as a body, religious society in the Free States never could be got to assail the evil. They winked at it—they gave it aid—they frowned down the few heroic souls who waged war against it—and, in a general way, they were more bitter against the "fanatics" who, in the name of God, protested against letting it continue, than they were against the most violent abettors of this great national crime. This used to be a mystery to me, for a parallel to which I looked about me in vain. Since I have come out here I have discovered that there was a parallel close at hand—but, on account of its having been close at hand, I missed it.

God is chastising the churches of the Northern States of America with sore judgments. Most of them, I should think, have latterly felt constrained to review in a self-reproaching spirit their past unfaithfulness, and to confess with penitential sorrow the wretched futility of those pleas by which they had once sought to justify it. "What fruit have we had of those things whereof we are now ashamed?" is an inquiry which must have suggested itself to many thousands of pious souls during the last six months. "What have we got in return for our forbearance, our delicacy, our fear of discord, our compromises of duty, our inveterate silence, our eager desire to hush up unpleasant surmisings? What advantage has it proved to us to bow ourselves in the house of Rimmon, having first prayed, 'The Lord pardon us in this matter?' What peace, what profit, what progress, has our parleying with the known foe of our Divine

Master secured to us, as a compensatory possession? Our country is torn asunder by civil war. Our own liberties are frequently suspended, and the constitution we were so proud of, so anxious at any hazard to preserve, is in danger of being overthrown. Our children are impelled to take up arms against their brethren. The sword is upon the land. Everywhere there is a wail of mingled indignation and distress. All our pleasant things are withering before our eyes; and, for the present, we see not the end of this terrible visitation. Could we but have foreseen all this, would it have been possible for us to have kept silence? Should we have played as we did with 'the accursed thing'? Had we all done our duty kindly but resolutely—had we but made our interests bend to our principles—had we but firmly faced the growing evil instead of looking at it askance, and allowing it to become intractable—would this, or anything like this, have been the awful issue?"

I hope the friends of the spirituality of Christ's kingdom amongst you will lay the warning to heart. To my apprehension, there is a fearful parallelism between the earlier stages of the two cases. Your State-Church system, if it be, as myriads of Christian people on your side of the Atlantic profess to see it, a misrepresentation of, and an incalculable hindrance to, the Gospel of our Lord, can hardly be less mischievous in its spiritual results, than negro slavery in those which are social and moral. And the less visible and striking the difference between the political form of Christianity and its essentially religious form, the greater is the necessity that they who discern that difference should show unmistakably the importance they attach to it. Probably, it would be difficult to find within the circle of human controversies one on which Christian men, whose conscience and sympathies are not yet entangled by the system, are bound by more numerous or weightier obligations to give distinctness, fulness and force to their testimony against it. In what shape God's judgments will overtake a temporising spirit, if persistently indulged in, it is impossible to foresee. But that they will overtake it, and that, when they do, its lamentations will be poignant and bitter, I no more doubt than I doubt whether the seasons will follow each other in their appointed order. The only thing which can avert them is the general and religious acceptance by Dissenters of the arduous and self-sacrificing mission entrusted to them—a determination, in God's strength, to set their principles foremost, and leave their interests to follow them.

I gather from your paper that a marked change (for the better, as I think) has come over the spirit of Dissenters since I left England. I know not by what special agency it may have been brought about, or how much of the result may be fairly attributed to the labours of the Liberation Society; but, so far as materials for observation have come within my ken, I must admit that there is a decided contrast, quite striking to a stranger, between the attitude now assumed by Nonconformity in relation to the political Church of the realm, and that which was almost uniformly adopted in my younger days. And yet, freely admitting all this, I am greatly perplexed, I may almost say troubled, by the comparative indifference manifested by the Dissenting bodies, as a whole, in the presence of what they confess to be an enormous wrong and scandal committed against their Master. I feel quite convinced that statesmen, bishops, and clergy, would not so delightedly draw the line between "conscientious" and "political" Dissenters—would not so incessantly speak of the latter as "a paltry minority"—would not boldly proclaim the great body of Protestant Nonconformists as friendly to the Establishment, and as unwilling to alter its position, in the absence of facts sufficiently obvious to make such statements plausible. The testimony of your Churches cannot have been very decided to have left room for these vauntings on the other side. Surely, no man, however much he might like to do it, or however powerfully he might serve his case

by doing it, would venture to give a similar description of Quakers. They, at any rate, have made themselves understood on the subject of political religionism, and, assuredly, they have done so without exposing themselves to the charge of violence. I should probably differ from them as to their modes of action, as I dare say you would, but I make this reference to them for the sake of bringing out into bolder relief the widely different moral effects produced upon society by earnest fidelity to principle on the one hand, and by apathy, silence, compromise, and in too many instances, I fear, equivocation, on the other.

Perhaps, if I were called upon to produce the most striking illustration I have met with of the latter kind of conduct, I should point to Wesleyan Methodists. Many of them, I admit, are not very conversant with the points in dispute between State Churches and Dissent—and, in their utter ignorance, affect to regard themselves as still members of the National Church. They do not see that if the system for which they are so ready to apologise answers to its professions, there can be no need for the auxiliary action of the Wesleyan bodies. Because, as a matter of fact, the Church of England, self-styled "the poor man's Church," shamefully neglected the poor, though enjoying her splendid revenues for their sake, John Wesley and his followers specially devoted themselves to the cultivation of this neglected waste, and, in almost every parish in the kingdom, then as now, found themselves opposed in their pious work, by none more systematically, more bitterly, more mischievously, as far as the poor themselves are concerned, than by the Established clergy. Practically, there is, I should imagine, no one denomination of Christians in England who, in their special and chosen walk of usefulness, find their efforts to put down sin and misery so cruelly thwarted by the parochial clergy, as the Methodists. And yet their leading ministers—those, I mean, of the Old Conference body—never tire in boasting of their good-will to the Church, or of washing their hands ostentatiously before all the world of any intention to weaken her position or to abridge her powers. And they take credit to themselves for impartial neutrality on a question which, on whichever side conclusions are drawn, cannot but seriously affect the progress and prosperity of Christ's spiritual kingdom. Other denominations may be wrong in the tone of feeling they cherish towards the Establishment—these for their zeal—those for their indifference—but a formal neutrality such as that professed by the Methodists cannot be right. Why are they "outsiders" at all? Why, in fact, are they thrust out of doors? Confessedly, they do not go out of their own choice. They stay out chiefly because "the powers that be" will not let them in. And they are all smiles and courtesy towards the system that excludes them, seemingly unaware that the wrong done to them ought to be in their estimation (at least if they believe in their own principles) a wrong done to the Lord whom they serve. Their meekness is far more the meekness of policy than of religion. They are bitter enough towards independent men in their own body, and abusive enough of active Dissenters. They miscall the sour leaven of Toryism by religious names, and because they stand by "things as they are," they fancy themselves to be non-political. The Church tickles this puerile fancy of theirs, and though she snubs their preachers and members in every village, she publicly talks to their representative men in the most condescending and patronising manner, and thanks God that they are not like other Dissenters. The great ones of the body bow themselves to the dust, and stultify themselves by declaring that in heart they are not Dissenters at all. When will their honest members see through the farce?

Your obedient servant,

A STRANGER.

Peterboro', Canada West,  
Oct. 3, 1861.



### SPEAKERS OF THE WEEK ON CHURCH-RATES AND ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.

With reference to the question of Church-rates: I am sorry, gentlemen, to have to report to you that the question remains in the same unsatisfactory state in which it was when I last addressed you. Everybody who is favourable to the retention of Church-rates says, "Oh! there must be some compromise, there must be mutual concessions, there must be a giving way on both sides." Now, compromise, every compromise, has been tried, until I am tired of compromise. (Cheers.) Every possible sort of compromise which the ingenuity of man could suggest for settling the question has been tried, and I believe exhausted. And I recur to the opinions which I early formed, and which I now distinctly and positively entertain, "That there can be no settlement of this question but one, and that is the total abandonment of Church-rates." (Cheers.) That is the only way of cutting the knot, and I am so prepared to cut it. (Hear.)—*Mr. Collier, M.P., at Plymouth.*

The Wednesday morning Government defeats at last became a regular proverb. Thus, her Majesty's Opposition were able to defeat measures such as the proposed 10% franchise in counties, and the 6% franchise in boroughs—(cheers)—which he believed were both of them uncalled for by the country at large, and were yet supported by all the members of her Majesty's Government. Other measures brought forward on Wednesday mornings, and also supported by her Majesty's Government, were equally uncalled for, such as the Nonconformists' Burial Bill, which gave Dissenting ministers equal rights with the clergy of the Church to officiate in parish churchyards; and then, again, there was the Religious Worship Bill, which would have struck at the very root of the parochial system, which as Englishmen we should do everything to cherish. There were also two memorable Wednesday mornings which would stand quite alone in this century; he alluded to the divisions on the Church-rates Abolition Bill. It was a thing to mark a political life to have been present in the House of Commons on the latter of those occasions, and he believed the Speaker expressed the feelings of the country at large when, in giving his vote to the "Noes," he observed that the measure was, in his opinion, uncalled for by the majority of the people of England.—*Mr. Papillon at Colchester.*

One feature of last Session was very remarkable and exhilarating to the Conservatives, and that was that they never went into the House on Wednesdays without getting the best of it. They defeated every attempt upon Church and State, and upon all that was established in the country. Wednesday was the day on which the small Reformers brought forward their attacks, and the Conservatives repelled every one, including even the attack upon Church-rates. It was a memorable and remarkable fact that the Conservatives very frequently passed disagreeable nights in the House of Commons in the course of last Session, but never disagreeable days. (Laughter.) In all the great party divisions which took place no set of constituencies were better represented by their members than the Essex.—*Major Beresford, M.P., at Castle Hedingham.*

We had only to look at the leading features of the financial policy of the present Government—we had only to remember that memorable series of Democratic and anti-Church measures which met with the fate which Sir John Falstaff said was the peculiar property of a man of honour—"they died o' Wednesday" (Laughter)—to see that there was yet some little difference between the actions and opinions of Conservative and Liberal administrations.—*Mr. Du Cane, at Castle Hedingham.*

With regard to Church-rates his opinion was the same as it ever was. He would vote for their immediate abolition. The richest portion of the community could well afford to pay, and he believed were willing to pay, for the maintenance of their own places of worship, and the large and influential class—the Dissenters—ought at once to be relieved from the payment of rates required for the maintenance of religious edifices in which they do not worship.—*Mr. Seely, the Candidate for Lincoln.*

### ATTEMPT TO LEVY A NEW CHURCH-RATE AT DORKING.

#### ADJOURNMENT OF THE VESTRY.

The opponents of Church-rates in Dorking have just obtained an unprecedented success. The recent proceedings for the recovery of last year's rate have produced the wholesome effect of stimulating the opposition which already existed to the impost. A notice, convening a Church-rate vestry, was the signal for calling the oppositionists together for conference, and the issue of a stirring placard summoning attendance at the vestry to "vote against another Church-rate!" The vestry meeting took place on Saturday, and was attended by more than sixty rate-payers, four-fifths of whom it is computed were opponents of the rate. The vicar of the parish, the Rev. W. H. Joyce, occupied the chair, and commenced the business by reading the convening notice. At this stage of the proceedings Mr. John Marsh, a member of the Society of Friends, requested permission to address the vestry—a privilege which was then denied. Mr. C. Rose followed with an intimation that amendments would be probably proposed on the estimate—a precaution rendered necessary by a march stolen last year. The vicar's

churchwarden, Mr. Latter, then read the estimate, which contained, in addition to the usual items, an extraordinary outlay already incurred for the repair of the church spire. An item of 70*l.* for the reparation appeared in last year's estimate, but was not expended, the repairs having been commenced only two months since, and completed at the end of last month. The vicar's warden, in the course of his observations, stated the amount expended on the spire to have exceeded by 43*l.* the amount estimated last year, and deplored an over expenditure of 50*l.* up to Michaelmas. Mr. Wood, the parish churchwarden, moved the adoption of the estimate. Mr. Marsh now embraced his right of addressing the Vestry, and in a speech characterised by Christian temper and courtesy, besought the churchwardens not to press a rate, feeling assured that the amount required would be easily raised by voluntary means. Mr. Marsh in the course of his remarks cited the example of Kingston, where he had for many years resided, as an illustration of the efficacy of the voluntary principle, and concluded by reiterating his entreaty that no rate might be made.

Mr. C. Rose complained that the amount expended on the repair of the spire had been made without the recommendation of a surveyor's report laid before the Vestry. He criticised, also, the recent stoppage of the church clock, said to have been ordered by the churchwardens, the Dissenters being willing to undertake the charge of that item, providing no rate were made. As only six months of the churchwardens' official year remained unexpired, he concurred with Mr. Marsh in expressing a hope that a rate would not be pressed. He (Mr. Rose) and his friends had abstained last year from demanding a poll against the rate. They had allowed also, without opposition, the passing of the churchwardens' accounts in June; he trusted, therefore, that at least the churchwardens would give the Voluntary principle a trial. It had been said that they were disturbing the peace of the parish, but he could assure the Vestry that the opponents of the rate wished to be quiet, and he would promise that if they were let alone they would let others alone. He denied, however, the right of any man to tax him for a religious purpose. Mr. Rose having ascertained that the churchwardens had not engaged the services of a surveyor before preparing their estimate, concluded by moving the following amendment:—

That this Vestry do adjourn till the 19th day of November to give the churchwardens an opportunity of employing—as they are bound to do—a competent surveyor to aid in the production of their estimate.

Mr. E. H. Morris seconded the amendment, the vicar, singularly enough, recommending its adoption. The amendment was then put from the chair, and was carried with but half-a-dozen dissentients; those opposed to and those in favour of a rate voting for it. The chairman thereupon declared the meeting adjourned, but the parish churchwarden, dissatisfied with the result demanded a poll. The demand was refused as coming too late, and the proceedings then terminated. The Vestry throughout was characterised by general good feeling, and its result is regarded as a triumph to the anti-Church-rate cause.

### THE NEW MINUTE ON EDUCATION.

At the opening of the Potteries Mechanics Institution, at Hanley, last week, Mr. Adderly, M.P., formerly at the head of the Education department under Lord Derby's Government, incidentally alluded to the new Education Minute in the following terms. After referring to the danger of superseding parental responsibility in education he said:—

Parents were in duty bound to provide an education for their children, and aided by the State, they were able to do so. If he might be allowed to allude to the new Educational Minute, he would say he believed it was most honestly brought forward; that the government considered—and he thought they had good reason to take that view—that the large grants which had been going on year after year at the rate of 10,000*l.* every year, had begun to supersede that self-action, and that co-operation of the different classes interested which ought to be perpetuated, and it was to correct great evils, and to throw upon the managers of those schools greater responsibility, that that change was introduced. He did deplore that the publication of that Minute had produced such an outcry in the country as it had done, and that it had not been discussed calmly and considered as it ought to have been considered. As far as he had observed, he might say that the principle of this change had never been touched in any one of those discussions, that every one of the subjects which were brought into those discussions had been subjects of detail. The more elementary principles had been left untouched. Whether the main principles of the change was practically feasible he did not say. He saw enormous difficulties, but he did hope that those who had been in the habit of discussing their own affairs, and not leaving it to their Ministers to discuss for them, would discuss the principle, and if it was practicable let them correct the details so as to meet it. He referred to this question, because it arose from the subject upon which he had been asked to speak. Let them trust that the people of England, by co-operating class with class, would do more to advance the education of this country than any amount of money of the public funds could do.

The Dean of Hereford (Dr. Dawes), who has long been known as a practical advocate of efficient education, did not hesitate, at the recent meeting of the Hereford Diocesan Board, to defend the change recently made by the Committee of Council, and to condemn the present system as expensive and inadequate to the wants of the people. The following is an extract from this important speech:—

He had hoped the Board would have attempted to establish, in the more populous of the rural districts, schools of such a character that the farmers and employers of labour would be glad to avail themselves of them for their own children, and thus to educate at the same

school children of employers and of employed, in a way and on a plan which would interest all in the success of the local schools, and thus afforded the best chance, ultimately, of a self-supporting system of education in many districts, in which all classes would be interested. With respect to the new code, he thought the reduction of expenditure was one very important and necessary condition attending it. The system, as at present administered, was a most expensive one, both from its mode of administration, and also from the conditions under which grants were made, from its denominational character, &c., and as at present conducted, it never would meet the wants of the poor and thinly-peopled agricultural and other poor districts; or if it did so, and did what was termed equal justice to all classes and districts—which as a national system it ought to do, as all are equally taxed for its support—the expenditure would be so great that it would very soon break down on financial grounds, or if not, would gradually bring about a State system of education liable to objections of a most serious kind, and which in this country would not be tolerated. With respect to the objection made to the New Code on the ground of religious instruction not being one of the things stipulated to be paid for, and that it would therefore be neglected, he (the Dean) was of opinion that if such were the case it would be the fault of the clergy and the managers of schools themselves, and not of the Minute of Education. The New Code gave greater power to the managers as to what is to be taught, than they have at present, and it placed the money grants by the Committee of Council in the hands of the managers, who, in nine cases out of ten, in our national schools, are the clergy themselves; and if this part of instruction is neglected, they only will be to blame. (Hear.) Allusion has been made to conscience clauses in the deeds of management, and to the declaration required by the National Society, to be signed by school managers whose schools were assisted by them. This declaration requiring instruction in the Church Catechism and attendance at the Sunday-schools of all children, had always appeared to him to be unwise and injudicious.—(The Bishop: But it is rarely acted upon.)—The Dean: Although in the generality of the cases it might not be acted upon, the clergyman is left to his own judgment to do so if he thinks proper; yet, to require a manager to sign a declaration they may or may not observe, and having signed it, to act in such a way as to show you that they consider it only as so much waste paper,—is surely a most unmeaning act, and one which the National Society would do well to abolish. (Hear.) Some eight years ago the Scudamore school managers, of whom he was one, refused to sign this declaration, feeling that if they did so, they had no intention of acting upon it; had they done so, and put it in force, it would have led to endless difficulties, and would have placed them in respect to schools in somewhat the same position as at Leominster; whereas, these schools being open to the children of all denominations, no objections arise, and the children were expected to attend the Sunday-school of the religious persuasion to which their parents belong, and all worked harmoniously and well. (Hear.)

The new number of the *Edinburgh Review* has a note on the new Minute, of which the following is a portion:—

At the time of the publication of the article on Popular Education in England, which stood at the head of our last number, we were wholly unacquainted with the intentions of the Government on the subject, and we learned with equal surprise and satisfaction the prompt and radical remedy which the Lords of the Education Commission were already prepared to apply to the evils and shortcomings we had endeavoured to point out. The justification of the strictures we had been compelled to make on the then existing system of the Education Committee is therefore complete, since the heads of the department are so conscious of these defects, that they have since promulgated a Minute which rescinds the whole of the former code of regulations for the distribution of Government grants, and substitutes an entirely new system for that of 1846.

The outcry against the new Minute is already vehement, it will probably become still more vehement; but it is raised mainly by those who have an interest which they conceived to be a vested interest in the distribution of the funds under the Minutes of 1846. The subject, therefore, will demand and will obtain from the country and from Parliament the most thorough consideration, and we are glad of it. All that we take to be proved at present is, that although the system is not yet finally settled, and is quite open to public discussion, the old system is irrevocably condemned by the very persons who have administered it.

The writer, after combating the objections of the certificated teachers to the proposed changes, concludes by saying that the present system "has already reached its full limits, and become, from its extreme intricacy and its protective character, rather a drawback than an assistance to national education."

The current number of the *Quarterly* contains an article on the Education of the Poor. It is confined, however, almost exclusively to the workhouse and industrial systems, but in the course of his remarks the writer touches on the general question of popular education. Alluding to one of the principal facts established by the Commissioners' Report, he says:—

The Commissioners' Report startles us with the information that three-fourths of the children "do not learn, or learn imperfectly, the most necessary part of what they come to learn—reading, writing, and arithmetic." And it further attests a still more lamentable failure in imparting sound religious knowledge. Too much is attempted; and what ought in the first place to be made sure is neglected. This unfavourable statement, we own, takes us by surprise; but it is the part of wisdom to inquire not how far it may be denied, but how far it must in candour be admitted. If upon a fair view of the whole country, it should happily prove that a more satisfactory account would be justified, still the present report is valuable, as pointing out the faults which the Privy Council scheme has a tendency to encourage. Unsoundness in teaching the elements is, indeed, the besetting sin of places of education, especially for the poor.

The writer next proceeds to meet a vulgar objection to any change in the present system:—

We deny that if we could make schools and their



teachers what we desire, we should "lower the standard of education." The old schools were bad, not because they taught only reading, writing, arithmetic and English, but because they taught them badly. General information is valuable, because it implies extensive reading and reflection. Minute knowledge of the names and facts of Scripture is prized because it implies familiarity with the sacred text; but when the results of long study are given in compendiums and got by heart, they are utterly worthless. It is not by inspecting the schoolmasters more vigilantly that the change can be effected, but by training them more judiciously. The Privy Council have been long manufacturing razors for the purpose of cutting blocks, and in future the instrument must be better adapted for its purpose.

We may take these remarks to indicate that the *Quarterly* is a supporter of Educational Reform.

#### SACRED AND PROFANE—A STRANGE MEDLEY.

(From the *Norfolk News*.)

In the third column of the fifth page of last Saturday's *Times* there will be found, near the middle of the column, seven advertisements standing together, severally commencing with the words, "Advowson in Yorkshire for sale"—"Advowson wanted to purchase"—"Advowson for sale"—"Advowson to be sold"—"Next presentation to be sold"—"To patrons of livings: a gentleman is prepared to treat,"—"To patrons of livings: wanted to purchase." The remainders of these advertisements may be inferred from the opening words. Some refer to livings which are for sale, others advertise the desire to purchase such commodities on given terms.

In this same column, above these advowson items, are advertised other concerns which are in the market. For instance—"Tobacco and cigar shop to be disposed of"—"An extensive and desirable paper mill"—"A bargain: corner ale and stout house: 14 barrels per month." Alongside the ecclesiastical announcements, and to the left, are advertisements of residences to be let—"Charming family residence"—"Cheap family residence"—"Farms," &c. And on the right we observe there is, singularly enough, an advertisement headed, "Extreme social evil." "Birds of a feather flock together" in advertising as well as in other departments. The conductors of the *Times*, we may infer, recognise no essential difference in *genus*, and therefore make none in type, between a living in a "stout house," and livings in Holy Church. Nor can we learn that the holy men who deal in these holy things have ever complained to the journals of their commodities being placed so near to those "*selecta e profanis*."

When we look beyond the headings into the bodies of these ecclesiastical advertisements, we are still more amazed at their secular character. The framing of such announcements is evidently a matter of business. *Number one* promises "immediate legal possession." This puzzles us a little, seeing that vacant benefices, by law, are not saleable. We, in our innocence, cannot conceive how the possession which is to follow the bargain can be both immediate and legal. *Number two* announces the want of a living—the first thing required is "the prospect of very early possession;" "the situation," the advertiser adds, "must be healthy, and within moderate distance of a railway station." *Number three* is the offer of a valuable living—50 acres glebe, tithe rent-charge 535*l.*: "parsonage most beautifully situated." *Number four* is, unhappily, in Chancery! What a disgraceful anomaly—if we may be allowed to intersperse these matters of fact with a reflection—that the Established Church right to preach the Gospel to the people of Upton and Rothersthorpe, Northamptonshire, should be "hung up" in Chancery, and be now to be sold "in a cause of Donaldson v. Fairfax, with the approbation of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley!" *Number five* has only the common family features. *Number six* informs patrons of livings that a gentleman is prepared to treat with them—"a district church would not be objected to." And the last of the series advertises a want singularly moderate—"the next presentation to a small living, in a southern county, worth about 300*l.* a year;" closing with the intimation, which we are led to presume is not unattractive to patrons, "cash ready to be paid down;" apply to "A. B., Confidential Clerical Agency."

Is there anything, we may seriously ask, in Popery much worse than this? Is there anything in the Southern States of America much worse? Surely this abomination is not to last for ever!

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND THE REGIUM DONUM.

(From the *Wesleyan Times*.)

The attention of the readers of the *Wesleyan Times* has often been called to the State pay so greedily grasped by the ministers of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland; and, both by ourselves and by our contemporaries, the crying evils to which this system of subsidy gives rise have been repeatedly pointed out.

It may seem strange that we should recur to the subject so soon in the Parliamentary vacation, and so long before Mr. Hadfield or any other voluntary member can have a new opportunity of dividing the House upon the vote. Facts which have but just occurred, however, must be our excuse. They are too gross and impudent to be passed by without exposure and rebuke.

We may remind our readers, that each Presbyterian congregation raising 35*l.* annually towards the support of a minister, receives 75*l.* *Regium Donum* through the hands of Dr. Cooke, Paymaster-General of the Presbyterian forces in Ireland,

who himself carries off the Benjamin's share of 550*l.* for the pleasant trouble of paying his small-fry brethren, besides a State salary of 250*l.* as Professor in the Belfast Presbyterian College.

Now, why should the public pay, or assist to pay, doctors of divinity any more than doctors of medicine? In neither case would one grudge poor-law relief, if, poor fellows! they required it; but why Presbyterians, respectable Presbyterians, the wealthy Presbyterians of Ulster should have this out-door-relief, we can see no ground in reason or religion.

We take up this subject now in consequence of a report which we have seen in the *Belfast Newsletter* of a discussion on the question of ministerial support in the Presbytery of that town, and because it clearly shows that the system of getting up skeleton congregations under this *Regium Donum*, is one which calls loudly for Government investigation. The cases now brought forward are in the hands of the Presbytery; and, if such a shameful state of things exists in the vicinity of Belfast, what may not be going on in remote districts of the country? The following is the report:—

##### NON-QUALIFIED CONGREGATIONS.

The Rev. William Johnston read the report of the committee appointed to confer with non-qualified congregations as follows:—

"That the congregations specially remitted to them were Ballinderry, Ballycairn, Magheragal, and Newtownbreda.

"That the ministers of these churches were requested by the convener to meet the committee in the Mission-office on the 11th September.

"In relation to Ballinderry, where there are ninety families, paying the annual stipend of 20*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* for 1860-61, the committee recommend that, as the sum of 50*l.* still remains due on the manse, the Presbytery shall agree to raise 25*l.*, on condition that the congregation shall raise the other 25*l.* amongst themselves, and that the Presbytery shall take steps to lay the state of the congregation before the Marquis of Hertford, and solicit his generous aid.

"In relation to Ballycairn, where there were 133 families, paying the annual stipend of 25*l.*, the committee report that, considering the circumstances of this congregation, they regard the stipend paid to the minister as at least one-half too small; and they recommend—1st, that a deputation be appointed to visit the congregation, at such time as shall be convenient for all parties, and bring before them the duty of increasing the support given to their minister; and, 2nd, that steps be taken by the Presbytery and the congregation to secure a manse.

"In relation to Magheragal, where there are seventy families, paying the sum of 18*l.* 8*s.* as stipend, Mr. Brown did not meet the committee; but they recommend that the Presbytery shall appoint a deputation to visit the congregation, and urge upon them the duty of increasing their contributions to their minister, and to take steps for the erection of a manse.

"In relation to Newtownbreda, where there are eighty-three families, paying a sum of 25*l.*, Mr. Crawford, being from home on the business of the Church, could not meet the committee, and Dr. Morgan and Mr. Manely were appointed to confer with him as to the best course of action to adopt.

"WM. JOHNSTON, Convener.

"October 1, 1861."

The Rev. Mr. Burnside: I think it would be better to discuss the matter in private, as it has reference to individual congregations.

The Rev. J. Menzies: I do not know that there is anything unpleasant in connexion with this matter, or anything that the Presbytery should be ashamed to let go before the world.

The Rev. G. Shaw: At the same time, we might feel more at liberty. I shall therefore move that the report be accepted and considered in private.

The Rev. Mr. Burnside: I will second that motion.

The discussion was then proceeded with in private.

Thus, then, four congregations, having 90, 134, 70, and 83 families as members and seat-holders, raise for their ministers respectively the yearly sums of 20*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, 25*l.*, 18*l.* 8*s.*, and 25*l.* Only think of 134 families paying but 25*l.*; less than 4*s.* a family. Taking the families at the low average of four individuals, the amount raised for the support of the ministry by the congregation of Ballycairn is scarcely 11*d.* each yearly. And yet, the Rev. J. Menzies and the Rev. G. Shaw see nothing in connexion with this matter which the Presbytery "should be ashamed to let go before the world." They took care, however, to discuss the subject "in private." But, if they really are not ashamed of it, let them have the advantage of its "going before the world."

In each of these four cases, the committee's report recommends "manses" to be erected. This is an artful dodge. If there were a minister's residence in each case, then the sum required to make up the 35*l.* would be set down as "rent of manse." Suppose, for example, that Magheragal congregation of 70 families, "paying 18*l.* 8*s.* as stipend," erected a little manse to secure the Government addition of 75*l.*, the return would be filled up thus:—"Stipend from congregation, 18*l.* 8*s.*; rent of manse, 16*l.* 12*s.*;" and so, on paper, the 35*l.* would appear to be raised, and the Rev. Paymaster-General would fork out 75*l.* of the money of Roman Catholics, United Presbyterians, Methodists, Independents, Baptists, and other communities now supporting their own ministers? Is this fair? Is it honest? We answer, it is not. There is more roguery mixed up with the administration of this *Regium Donum* than would have sufficed to hang hundreds in Lord Eldon's time.

As another specimen of the working of the system, take an extract with regard to the formation of a new Presbyterian congregation in Academy-street, Belfast, in the church lately occupied by the Baptists.

The Rev. Dr. Cooke reported that the committee appointed at the last meeting of Presbytery met,

according to appointment, at the house in Academy-street, in which it is proposed to form a congregation. Of the 130 persons whose names were attached to the memorial they found sixty-eight present; of these sixty-eight there were forty that belonged to no congregation. Twenty were connected with some other churches in town, and eight came forward as supporters. There were sixteen who presented certificates of membership, and two others promised certificates from Mr. Collins.

The Rev. Mr. Burnside wished to know if there were any likelihood of an increase being made on the sixty-eight present. There might be, in his opinion, several persons who were not able to attend.

Rev. Dr. Cooke.—There is not a man in Belfast that is engaged in business after eight o'clock.

Of course, this last assertion is not meant to be strictly correct. The Doctor knew where to get a thousand men in Belfast "engaged in business after eight o'clock" that very evening if he had wanted them. If the 75*l.* for each congregation be obtained on statements no truer than this, it is high time that the Chancellor of the Exchequer looked into the matter. The Rev. J. Nelson, for one, manfully opposed the system of creating congregations in "a hop-step-and-jump manner."

The English public will readily see how these congregations are raised by glancing at Dr. Cooke's statement of the manner in which the 300 who signed the memorial to the Presbytery, asking to be formed into a new congregation, came forward. Only forty individuals of the 300 were not members of other churches. The "eight supporters" are men who offered to take a sitting or two in order to make up the 35*l.*, but have no notion of leaving the places where they are at present members. Will upright, truth-loving, honest Englishmen submit much longer to support a system thus exhibited to the world in its own reports? What dark doings lie behind all this! Why not bring all to light by means of a Royal Commission of Inquiry?

#### AN OXFORD PROFESSOR ON THE FAILURE OF THE IRISH STATE CHURCH.

The following remarkable testimony is taken from the recent work of Mr. Goldwin Smith on "*Irish History and Irish Character*." We may state that Mr. Smith is Regius Professor of History in the University of Oxford:—

Considering the circumstances in which the state church of Ireland has been placed; considering that it depended for existence, not on the moral allegiance of the people, but upon the support of a political power, of which it necessarily became the servile instrument; it would have needed an extraordinary outpouring of personal graces upon its members to save it from being the least fruitful and the least illustrious of all the churches of Christendom. It has had among its clergy learned men, such as Ussher, and holy lives, such as that of Bedell. It has endeavoured from time to time, though with little energy and little hope, to carry forward its appointed work, the conversion of the Irish people. It may plead that, in that work, it has had desperate difficulties of special kinds to contend with—the political hostility of the races, the difference of language, the abuse of patronage, which often employed its bishoprics and livings as political bribes, or as lucrative banishments for not the best of the clergy of the English Church; a ritual cold, tedious, and formal, suited perhaps to the sober Saxon, but wholly unsuited to the ardent Celt. But the grand and apparently insuperable difficulty with which it has had to contend is in effect this, that Christianity cannot be propagated through unchristian institutions, and that the state church of a dominant minority is an institution which, being unjust, must be unchristian.

If English statesmen imagined that the Anglican establishment in Ireland would propagate Protestantism, they must by this time be undeceived. Supposing that confidence might be placed in certain indications before mentioned, a spontaneous movement of a Protestant kind amongst the Irish people is an event by no means out of the question; but the last church to which they are likely to be converted is that which at once, from the character of its worship, is most opposed to their temperament, and from its past history and associations is the natural object of their most rooted detestation. Protestantism would in truth stand a far better chance in Ireland if it were not encumbered with this fatal aid. The experiment has now been fairly tried. The impediment placed in the way of Anglicanism by the difference of language has been removed, English being now almost universally spoken by the people. The enervating hour of secure ascendancy having passed away, and the energies of the Irish clergy having been stimulated by peril, they have probably for some time been doing all that the clergy of an establishment can reasonably be expected to do. It is impossible that the patronage of a state church should ever be exercised wholly without regard to political motives; but the special abuse of Irish church patronage appears to have ceased, so that in this respect also the Church has of late years had fair play. The result, as shown by the religious census for Ireland, is not doubtful. The hold of the Irish establishment on the religious affections of the Irish people is a garrison of 20,000 men. At that price England purchases a source of just discontent and perpetual dissatisfaction. At that price she makes the national clergy of Ireland demagogues, and the national religion of Ireland an enemy to social harmony, to political tranquillity, and to the unity of the empire. At that price she draws upon herself just opprobrium and constant peril. Those who think that this will go on for ever must either have formed a singular estimate of the tendencies of the age or expect that those tendencies will be suddenly reversed.

#### THE DIFFICULTIES OF CHRISTIAN UNION.

At the ordination, in August last, of the Rev. R. M'All to the pastorate of the Tabernacle at Hanley, the introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. S. B. Schofield, of Burnley, the report of which, in the local journals, has led to a curious correspon-



dence. The rector of Burslem writes to Mr. Schofield as follows:—

Rectory, Burslem, 3rd Oct., 1861.

My dear Sir,—The very hostile position you have taken in your late discourse with regard to the Church of which I am a minister, forbids me to continue in connexion with the prayer-meetings—as I feel that to call such “United Prayer-meetings” would be a misnomer, when one member speaks in such very disrespectful language of the Church of another. I assure you, I withdraw from these assemblages with great regret, as I did suppose that all present were influenced by as kindly a feeling towards my Church, as I was towards the peculiar mode of worship adopted by each present. My abhorrence of the apostasy of Rome, in which the great principles of the Gospel are set at defiance, caused me to think the differences between true Protestants to be matter of trifling importance. I deeply regret that others do not take the same view of this subject that I do; but I wish to extend the same tolerance of their opinion that I crave for mine. Allow me to add, that I do not reciprocate towards your Church the hostile feelings you evince towards mine.

I remain, my dear Sir,  
Yours very faithfully,  
(Signed) JOHN E. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. Schofield rejoined with great spirit—

Burslem, Oct. 4th, 1861.

Rev. Sir,—When the arrangements were first made for holding the meetings for united prayer, I understood that the only object in view was to unite in prayer to Almighty God for the outpouring of his Holy Spirit, the conversion of our fellow-men, and the prosperity of all the Churches of Christ. Every one must have known that a diversity of opinions existed among us on questions of Church polity and doctrine; those differences, however, were never mentioned. All present, I think, felt that, as Christians, we hold our peculiar opinions in abeyance, and cordially unite together to implore the blessing of God upon us all. This, at least, has been my view and my feeling. I have attended the meetings more frequently than any other minister in the town, and they have often been to me “times of refreshing.”

It appears from your letter, received this morning, that freedom of opinion is not to be tolerated, and that you cannot unite in prayer to God with one who presumes to think that the Church of England is not perfect, and had the courage to speak what he thinks. I am not much surprised at this. A pretty extensive acquaintance with the ministers of the State Church has shown me that they are, with some rare exceptions, incapable of uniting with ministers of other communions, unless those ministers are prepared to cringe and flatter and fawn, and on all occasions accord to them the pre-eminence. This I am not prepared to do. I love good men of every Church, or of no Church; but I love freedom and independence more. I desire union with all Christians, whatever their peculiarities may be; but I cannot, for the sake of union with the best men that ever lived, sacrifice what I hold to be the truth. I have never interfered with your freedom of opinion or of action, although you have said and done many things since you came here which I have not been able to approve; and I cannot allow you to interfere with my freedom, either of thought, or speech, or action; and as union cannot be maintained between us, without subservience on my part and supremacy on yours, we must of necessity abandon it.

Having no desire to stand in the way of your uniting in prayer with other ministers of the town, I beg to withdraw from the United Prayer-meetings.

I am, rev. Sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
(Signed) S. B. SCHOFIELD.

Mr. Armstrong, in a further letter, emphatically disclaims the ideas imputed to him, such as “subserviency on your part, and supremacy on mine,” and adds:—

My objection to continue my attendance at the prayer-meetings is because one of the leaders, and that a distinguished one, manifested hostility to the Church of England, a hostility which I was not aware of before; difference of opinion which I entertain with regard to your denomination and hostility are different things.

Should the other ministers of the town disclaim the hostility you have evinced towards the Church of England, I shall be too happy to continue my attendance at the prayer-meeting.

The final reply of Mr. Schofield is as follows:—

Burslem, Oct. 7th, 1861.

Rev. Sir,—I have no wish to continue a correspondence which is sufficiently unpleasant already; but your last note demands some other notice from me. You persist in charging me with hostility to your Church. I do most emphatically deny it. To the Episcopal Church, as a church, or to the pious persons connected with it, I have no hostility. I never had. I never “evinced” any. I hope and think I am incapable of it. I trust I shall ever love and honour all who love Christ, whatever Church they belong to. As a conscientious Nonconformist, I am opposed to the connexion of your Church, or of any other Church, with the State, and to the corruptions and abuses which flow from that connexion; but hostility to the Church, as a religious society, I have none. The difference is broad enough for any person of intelligence to see.

You profess much Christian kindness and charity to me, and even esteem and friendship for me personally. I beg to thank you for this. But you must excuse me if I say, that it is beyond my ability to reconcile these professions with the fact that you have offered to me the greatest insult which one minister of the Gospel can offer to another. You charge me with writing in an “angry tone.” Indignant I do feel at the course you have taken: “angry,” I am not.

With regard to the other ministers, they must answer for themselves. I hope they will come out of the ordeal, which, I presume, is in store for them, to the satisfaction of all whom it may concern. For myself I shall merely say, that I decline all religious association with any man who insists upon catechising me before he is willing to unite with me in supplicating mercy at “the throne of the heavenly grace.”

I remain, rev. Sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
(Signed) S. B. SCHOFIELD.

#### ANTI-STATE-CHURCHISM ON THE CONTINENT.

The following extract from the elaborate paper read at one of the sittings of the Congregational Union by the Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., of Sheffield, testifies to the striking progress of Free-church principles in Europe, and to the growing feeling of Protestants in France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland in favour of the separation of Church and State:—

Before 1830 there was not a Congregational Church in France. Now, in Paris alone, there are six pastors and several missionaries working in connection with four Independent Churches, and their mission-schools and stations. In many other parts, too, of France Independent Churches have been formed, which are the channels of an immense amount of evangelistic activity throughout the country; and these churches have all sprung from the stimulating energy of one English minister, the Rev. Mark Wilks, whose mission, crowned with such resplendent results, we now earnestly desire to see renewed and sustained by the settlement of another like-minded, gifted representative of our churches in Paris.

Nor estimate the influence of these sister churches of our order in France by their numbers. Their pure communion, and spiritual liberty, and zealous labours, have evoked the energies and aspirations of the orthodox party of the National Church.

The Evangelical Free Churches in Paris, Lyons, and Laforce, are, perhaps, in many respects, the most remarkable of all the Protestant Churches in France,—the two former for their zeal in spreading the Gospel, the latter for the charitable institutions which have been begun, and are upheld in it by its pastor, M. Best. Then, too, these churches have occupied the foremost place in Protestant literature in France. The most influential orthodox religious writers of France, such as M. de Pressensé, Bersier, St. Hilaire, and Madame de Gasparin, are ministers or members of these churches. The same facts repeat themselves, though in perhaps grander form, in Switzerland. Do we not boast of Vinet in that country? The great movement, headed by Merle d'Aubigné, Malan, and Gausson, though chiefly directed against the principle of a State Church, has issued in the ascendancy of our Independent principles. In Italy during this very year, so far as I can penetrate the tumult of that heaving, disorganised land, what are these churches—the Free Italian Churches, founded by De Sanctis, Mazarella, Gavazzi,—from which indubitably the Evangelical future of Italy will proceed, but Independent Churches? At first they seemed just like many of our own primitive Independent Churches, to be but Plymouth Brethren gatherings; but now they demand a regular ministry, and accept for their constitution, so far as I can understand them, precisely the polity and order of our churches. In Naples, Florence, Turin, Genoa, Alessandria, and elsewhere, now are formed churches which, though they dislike to be identified with any particular British sect, yet rejoice to recognise as true Independent Churches. May God protect their liberty, and may our sympathy be theirs!

Far beyond, however, the pale of these newly-constituted churches, one principle which they with ourselves adopt as their foundation, and proclaim as of supreme moment,—viz., the mutual independence of Church and State—has gone forth and obtained almost universal acceptance with the spiritually-minded men of the National Protestant Churches of France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, and the Liberal statesmen and philosophers of all Europe. If you read the reports from the aforementioned countries, read before the Evangelical Alliance Conference in London, Paris, Berlin, and Geneva, you hear the same cry as that of M. Bastie, of Bergeral, a member of the National Church, who exclaimed in the Geneva Conference, last month, “The separation of Church and State is the only remedy for our great evils.” One of the best-informed members of the National Church recently wrote me these words, “Among us National Protestants, our separation from the State is only a question of time, ways, and means.” It is impossible, however, for us in this country, to understand the astounding velocity and triumphant power with which this principle has overrun the mind of Europe, and commanded the unanimous assent of its great leading thinkers. The political events in Italy have done more to reveal and enforce this truth than the ratiocinations of ages would have done. De Pressensé, its noble assessor in France, has now allied to himself such men as Renan, Marc Girardin, Laboulaye, Linfrey, Alfred Maury, and others, without question and with vast pre-eminence the foremost and future writers of France. It is profoundly interesting and instructive even to us to read such words as these from that accomplished and profound scholar, M. Renan, in a celebrated article he published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for October 15, 1859, “On the Religious Future of the World:”—“In England and Sweden the religious Reformation directed by the Government ended in National Churches absolutely dependent on the civil power. Nevertheless, the new principle which was the secret soul of the Protestant movement, the idea of a free religious life, which each individual holds in his own heart, gradually disengages itself and rises into view. The Dissenting communities in the bosom of these Reformed countries, persecuted almost as much by these official Protestant Churches as they had been by the Catholics, maintain and propagate that idea with admirable tenacity. In our days it shines and triumphs at all points of the Protestant world. A multitude of Christian societies which have no connection either with a Central Church or with the State, exist and fructify. America presents to us the system erected into a law—a vital part of their constitution. So Protestantism, after three centuries of hesitation, now realises that programme, whose accomplishment it had prematurely announced. It has returned to the liberty of the first centuries, of which all traces had vanished from the moment when Constantine occupied himself with religion. A Free Church, as in the three first centuries; and now as in America. A Church dependent on the State, as in Russia, Sweden, England. A Church separated from the State, centralised in Rome, and treating with the several States, as itself a reigning power. Such are the three forms under which Christianity now stands, in its relations with human society. In the lowest grade we must unhesitatingly put the system which makes the Church a function of the State. This subordination of the Church to the State is wholly

evil and contrary to the real wants of the modern spirit. In France especially it would be fatal.” And afterwards M. Renan goes on to show that the form of the first Free Church, as he styles it, of the three first centuries, is most in harmony with the tendencies of modern thought towards an ideal of liberty, of general courtesy of manners, of instruction and morality.

It cannot but gratify you, brethren, to hear such a testimony from such a man, and this is but the exposition of the opinions which prevail among educated and liberal men on the Continent, especially in France and Italy. And in these lands, where already opinion is ripening to receive the testimony which you have borne for centuries in this country, are you asked now to promulgate the truth you hold of the independence of Christian Churches, in which we believe its life is involved.

#### THE BICENTENARY OF NONCONFORMITY, 1662.—

We are glad to be able to announce that the excellent speech delivered by Dr. Vaughan, at the meeting of the Congregational Union at Birmingham last week will be immediately published by Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, in the form of a penny tract for general circulation.

LECTURE AT SALTIRE.—The spacious dining-hall at Saltire was well filled on Tuesday evening week by a miscellaneous audience, consisting chiefly of intelligent working-men, convened to listen to a lecture by the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds. The subject was—“To Palermo and Back Again.” The lecture was highly interesting, humorous and instructive. It was listened to with marked attention, and at its close the lecturer was rapturously applauded. Mr. W. E. Glyde presided, and among the company present we noticed Mr. Salt and several ladies of his family.—*Bradford Observer*.

M. GUIZOT ON THE PAPACY.—This celebrated French statesman's long-expected new work has appeared in Paris. It is written with the view of removing from the minds of the Protestants of France the painful impression caused by the writer's defence of the temporal power of the Pope; but, as far as can be gleaned from the various quotations in the *Débat*, there is not a line that will prove satisfactory to the public. M. Guizot identifies the Papacy with Christianity, and exhibits an amount of attachment to Papal institutions that must for ever sever him from his co-religionists, and greatly damage his own reputation.

DISSENTERS AND STATE EDUCATION.—In an article on the new Education Code, the *Christian Observer* says:—“We have said before, and we are prepared to abide by it, that the only ground on which Government interference in education can be justified at all, is the same on which a national church depends: the Dissenter who accepts Government aid for his school, and declaims against Government aid to religion, conducts a suicidal argument. If the latter be wrong, the former is utterly indefensible; except, indeed, on the principle of the Communists, which makes the nation one grand workshop, and the Government the managers of the concern. Mr. Miall regards the new code with favour, as tending to do away with all aid to education. Let us do Mr. Miall justice: he is a consistent Dissenter; this is the legitimate result of the voluntary system; not only a fair but a necessary inference from it.”

RETIREMENT OF THE REV. J. MACNAUGHT, OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S, LIVERPOOL.—At a very crowded meeting of the congregation, held in Mill-road School, on Thursday evening (Mr. F. J. Eaton, senior churchwarden, in the chair) an address was adopted and presented by Mr. Unwin, another churchwarden, to Mr. Macnaught. During a long speech in reply, which was frequently interrupted by demonstrations of applause and sympathy, Mr. Macnaught stated that his separation from the ministry was final. He urged his late congregation, however, to continue within the pale of the Church, and to labour actively to bring about those reforms which they mutually deemed so essential to its health and maintenance. Mr. Macnaught recommended a liberal contribution towards the fund for defending Dr. Williams' suit; a sentiment which was received with hearty cheers. Before the close of the meeting several members of the congregation expressed their high opinion of Mr. Macnaught's character and ministerial services, their regret at his departure, and their hopes for his future prosperity and happiness. Large numbers of ladies were present.

BURIAL BOARDS NOT BOUND TO PROVIDE SURPLICES AND BOOKS.—The following query and answer appear in the *Justice of the Peace*, vol. xxiv., p. 413:—“A burial ground has been provided for the parish of A., under the several Acts relating to burials (beyond the metropolis). The vicar of A. has applied to the burial board to provide a surplice and a book containing the burial service, for his use in the consecrated portion of the ground. By the 58th canon the churchwardens are bound to provide a ‘decent and comely surplice with sleeves, to be worn by every minister saying the public prayers, or ministering the sacraments or other rites of the Church.’ Section 32 of the 15th and 16th Vict., c. 85, enacts that the minister ‘shall by himself and his curate . . . perform the duties and have the same rights and authorities for the performance of religious service in the burial in such burial-ground, or in the consecrated portion thereof, . . . which he has previously enjoyed and received in the churchyard.’ The parish church (where there are surplices and books provided for divine worship) is situate about half a mile from the burial ground. Will you have the kindness to advise whether the burial board are bound to comply with the Vicar's application, and, if not, whether they would be legally justified in doing so?” *Answer*. The burial board, in our



pinion, are not bound to comply with the Vicar's application; neither will they, as it appears to us, be legally justified in doing so, even if they were willing. Both the surplice and the book are articles which the parishioners are bound to provide (see Burn's Ecc. Law, p. 375), and there consequently can be no claim on the burial board to do so unless the burial acts so provide, which is not the case."

**EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.**—At the last meeting of the Presbytery of Irvine, a libel was presented against Mr. Gebbie, minister of the parish, praying that the Presbytery would take steps to relieve him from his charge or otherwise testify their disapproval. The charges are so extraordinary, that they can only be explained by aberration of intellect. Mr. Gebbie has stated that the real body of Christ may be seen even now; that when persons are anxious for salvation, they should be left to themselves, to find out the way to Christ without assistance; that prayer is ineffectual unless accompanied by particular attitudes, that the proper posture during prayers is lying on the back; that all persons, even the youngest, should be admitted to the Lord's-table on application, without any inquiries being made regarding their previous life; that persons within the pale of the church who do not support his peculiar views are worthy of God's wrath and curse; that it can be known from the physiognomy of a man whether he be a Christian, he being able to see Christ looking out of a believer's eyes; that children, and such as have not discretion to accept the Gospel, cannot be saved; that none but the converted are entitled to pray; that it is in the power of every one to be converted whenever he pleases, repentance being a mere change of mind; that the Gospel should be preached only to the converted; that he does not care for the Confession of Faith. To these are added many personal extravagances of conduct and manner. The names of fifty-seven witnesses were attached to the document.

**DR. CUMMING ON THE PROPHETIC SCRIPTURES.**—On Tuesday afternoon, Dr. Cumming delivered a lecture on "Prophecy," to a crowded audience, in the Assembly Room of the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, the Rev. Canon M'Grath presiding. The rev. lecturer gave renewed expression to his well-known views on the exposition of the Apocalyptic symbols and other prophetic Scriptures, with special reference to the future destiny of this country. He is reported to have said in the course of the lectures that he had consulted Sir Roderick Murchison as to the truth of the statement he (Dr. Cumming) had made at his last lecture in Manchester, namely, that the interior of the earth was a burning cauldron. Sir Roderick replied that "no one but an ignoramus would dare to deny it." And when he (Dr. Cumming) quoted the words of St. Peter in support of his statement, Sir Roderick replied that not only was Peter scientifically correct, but that Job gave him (Sir Roderick) the first idea of the gold mines in Australia, and that Job was the best geologist he knew. Dr. Cumming has again announced that a portentous event may be expected in 1867. If it be not the end of the world, it will be, the Doctor says, the end of the "Gentile epoch." He believed that when Christ came to the world in his glory all those in the dust should be instantly raised to life, and all those Christians living should not die, but be changed in a moment. There might be some in that room who should never die. A second lecture, on Wednesday, was presided over by the Rev. J. Bardsley, who expressed his substantial agreement in the views advocated by the rev. lecturer. Dr. Cumming reviewed at some length the points of his previous discourse, and he reiterated more fully his opinion that on the coming of Christ the great conflagration would take place, but that the world would not be destroyed, but would be reconstituted and regenerated.

**UNITY IN THE STATE CHURCH.—REVISION OF THE LITURGY.**—At present the bishops keep each other in countenance by raising the cry of "danger." "A verbal revision would not be worth the cost; a doctrinal revision would throw the Church into confusion"—is the sentence with which the Archbishop of Canterbury concluded his speech in the House of Lords last year; and it is almost literally copied by the Bishop of Ripon this week. The great concern of the bishops, according to their own opinion, is to maintain "untarnished" the doctrines which separate the Church of England from the other Christian bodies by which it is surrounded; to secure, in short, the "unity" of the Establishment. How learned and honest divines can talk in this way, is a puzzle to many of their flocks. The bishops must know very well how a majority of their clergy are employed every Sunday. In one half the churches throughout the country the sermons neutralise the doctrines either of the Liturgy or the Articles, and are intended to do so. We have nothing to do with the reasonings by which the Evangelical or the Puseyistical clergy justify themselves in this process: we simply refer to the fact. Every one knows that there are rules of interpretation by which the preacher may make the language of the offices square with his own private notions, in opposition to their natural sense. Archbishop Whately has described the practice of Low Churchmen of this kind, and justly places it on a level, in point of morality, with that of the Puseyistical party with regard to the Articles as explained in the "Tracts for the Times." The disunion which the Primate and the Bishop of Ripon deprecate, is in full existence already. The Bishop of Carlisle lately lamented the introduction of obsolete customs which the bishops are unable to control, and which "were undermining the affections of the laity towards the

Church." The late bishop of this diocese, not long ago, expressed his disapproval of the "disgraceful and dishonest proceedings" of the semi-Papist clergy, which, he said, were "sufficient to account for the estrangement between our clergy and a large mass of our population." When to this we add, that two out of every five persons you meet, according to the most favourable computation to the Church, are Dissenters, the concord and happiness induced by the present system are pretty conclusively demonstrated. Surely the bishops cannot long shut their eyes to these facts; which may well suggest the true "danger" of the Establishment, as well as the true remedy for the evil.—*Bristol Mercury.*

**ECCLESIASTICAL GRANTS FROM THE CORPORATION FUNDS: NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**—We had to complain of this corporation in the *Nonconformist* of 26th December last, and at the same time inserted the intelligent protest of the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society; notwithstanding these municipal magnates have been at their old game. At the meeting of the Town Council on Wednesday last, among other matters brought forward was the question of grants for religious purposes. An animated discussion took place on two proposals for giving 50*l.* each to the funds of Byker Church and St. Paul's Church, Elswick. The former was carried by 23 to 13 votes; the latter by 16 to 15. The *Newcastle Guardian*, in an article on this subject, after referring to the last-named grant, says:—

Alderman Hodgson, its proposer, did not adduce a single fact or argument in its favour. Mr. Pattinson supported it, because, according to his idea, the council is a sort of *imperium in imperio*, a kind of jackal to the State Church, and because he would never consent to the Church and Dissent being placed on the same footing! Other gentlemen voted for it because they are Churchmen, inside or (like Lord Eldon) outside buttresses, and it looks generous and genteel to support the Church. The general plea for all grants is that the applicants are poor and deserving. Well, we dare say St. Paul's and its clergyman come under this category; but are all poor ministers and clergymen to have their poverty assisted by wealthy corporations? If this be so, there will be no lack of applicants. We contend, with all respect for Mr. Pattinson, who is both clever and courageous, that poor churches and poor chapels, Church and Dissent, ought in this respect to stand on exactly the same footing, for the property of the corporation belongs to the burgesses indiscriminately and the rates are contributed by all without respect to Church or creed. Yet the corporation showed, on a very recent occasion when Mr. Harle, a Churchman, asked for indirect assistance to a chapel in Shieldfield, that it was not prepared thus to do justice to all. That being so, we agree with Mr. Alderman Bell and Mr. Harle that it ought to be prevented from doing injustice to any. At the last council meeting there were four motions of this nature on the paper; two only came under consideration, the remainder standing over; and if Mr. Pattinson's bold and emphatic proposal is hereafter to be acted upon, namely, that the "*imperium in imperio*" is to answer all demands for Church buildings, whether for worship or education, it would be better at once to levy a rate, in the nature of a Church-rate, for that particular purpose. Mr. Pattinson is too honest a man to do anything by stealth or by a side-wind.

The only cure for these evils (justly writes a correspondent) is fidelity to our principles at the polling booth, at the ensuing municipal election on the first of November. "Hereditary bondsmen! who would be free themselves must strike the blow!" Advance boldly and steadily to the conflict, and victory, as in former instances, will be the certain and glorious result.

**THE CASE OF CHARLES WINKWORTH.**—On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held at Fetter-lane Chapel for the purpose of calling public attention to the case of Charles Winkworth, the ploughboy who has been fined by the magistrates of Beeton for non-attendance at the parish church. The Rev. R. G. Harper occupied the chair, and was supported by the Rev. Joseph Drew, of Newbury; Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Church, &c. The chapel was crowded, and Charles Winkworth, who seemed to be about eighteen or nineteen years of age, and whose features indicated an ingenuous disposition, occupied a seat on the platform. After a hymn had been sung and a prayer offered, the Chairman stated the circumstances of the case, and said, that when Winkworth entered Mr. King's service he was to get 4*s.* a-week, and the contract was that he was to attend the parish church. He had, however, found that he got more good at the chapel than at the church, and when he wanted to go to the chapel it was oppressive on the part of the master to try to compel him to go to church. The master had no right to insist on the contract, when to have carried it out the young man must have stifled his religious convictions. If the master considered that the contract had been broken, it would have been open for him to have given Charles notice to leave at the stipulated time; but he had no right to drag him before the magistrates, and insist that a penalty should be inflicted upon him. The young man was staying with him; he was greatly pleased with his disposition, and however backward he might be in his education, he quite understood the principle involved in his persecution. (Cheers.) The Rev. Joseph Drew added some particulars. He said that if Winkworth had gone nowhere on the Sunday no complaint would have been made against him. It was his going to the Primitive Methodist chapel which had been his real offence. (Applause.) Mr. Drew then at some length argued that the question involved in the case was of great importance. It was impossible to say what might occur if masters were permitted to keep their servants from obtaining the knowledge of the Gospel according to the dictates of their consciences. He thought he ought to tell them that two of the

magistrates were opposed to the infliction of the fine: he regretted, however, to say that one who had been most anxious for its infliction was a renegade Dissenter. The friends of Charles Winkworth had raised about 3*l.* for him, and he hoped they would all sympathise with him in the position in which he was placed. (Applause.) A series of questions were then asked, and Mr. Drew, in reply, said Charles Winkworth had left Mr. King at Michaelmas, and they wished to get a situation for him in London, though it was rather his own wish that he should go back to the country. There was not the least intention of making a show of the young man. A collection was then made for Charles Winkworth, and it amounted to 4*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* While it was being made the meeting sang the "National Anthem." Mr. Stevenson then moved—

"That, considering the spirit and character of this persecution, the present meeting is of opinion that the question thus raised should be thoroughly discussed; and that, in such a view, a public meeting of the friends of liberty should be convened in London with as little delay as possible."

Mr. Chambers seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Some further votes of thanks were also passed.

## Religious Intelligence.

**HOCKLIFFE AND EGGINGTON, BEDS.**—The Rev. J. R. Smith, after nearly three years and-a-half sustaining this small united pastorate, has resigned his ministry.

**PETERBOROUGH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.**—The second anniversary of the opening of this handsome and commodious structure was held on Sunday, the 13th inst., when two sermons were preached by the Rev. Thomas Arnold, of Northampton, to large and attentive congregations. On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 15th, the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, of St. Ives, preached; and after a social tea-meeting in the old chapel, which was numerously attended, the Rev. J. Spence, D.D., of London, delivered an admirable and useful discourse in the evening from 2 Peter i. 4. The collections for the liquidation of the debt were liberal, and the minister and his people were greatly encouraged by the results of these services.

**SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.**—With that solicitude and anxiety for the spiritual welfare of the neglected, which ought always to be manifested by a Christian community, the Baptist Church under the ministration of the Rev. J. P. Chown, who a short time ago erected a neat little edifice in Caledonia-street, to be used as a Sunday-school and week-day preaching-room, have recently established a series of Sunday-evening religious services for the benefit of the people of that district who are not in the habit of attending places of worship. The first of these services was held on Sunday evening, and the attendance was such as to gratify those interested in the movement, and augurs well for its durability and usefulness. One of the deacons of the church officiated on the occasion.—*Bradford Observer.*

**LIVERPOOL.**—A most interesting meeting was held on the 7th inst., in connexion with the new Welsh Independent Church, in the North End, to welcome the Rev. W. Roberts, late of Pentrevoelas, as pastor of the church. The chairman (Rev. W. Rees), in the name of the meeting, gave Mr. Roberts the right hand of fellowship, speaking in the highest terms of his qualifications for the important work set before him at the North End. The Revs. J. Thomas, N. Stevens, J. G. Roberts, J. Williams (Baptist), of Liverpool; H. E. Thomas, of Birkenhead, together with W. Morris, of Anglesea, and W. Griffiths, of Llanharan, subsequently addressed the meeting in terms of fraternal respect for the new minister and good wishes for the church committed to his care.

**DR. CHEEVER AT HOME.**—Dr. Cheever's friends gave him a brilliant reception on his return to this city last Thursday evening. The spacious parlours of Ferris Institute were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, including many clergymen of different denominations. Mr. Fairbanks, a venerable member of the Church of the Puritans, was called to the chair; prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Tyng; an address of welcome to the returned pastor was made by Dr. Hartt, followed with a fitting response by Dr. Cheever; after which brief addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. J. R. Sloane, Theodore Tilton, Rev. D. Graham, Rev. Hiram Mattison, Oliver Johnson, Rev. William Goodell, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, and Hon. Edgar Ketcham. At the conclusion of the addresses, the company dispersed to three large supper-rooms, where they good-humouredly despoiled the array of a magnificent entertainment. On Sunday, Dr. Cheever resumed his pastoral labours.—*New York Independent.*

**TORQUAY.**—On Thursday, Oct. 3rd, 1861, services in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. F. Fox Thomas, late of Tooting, were held in the Abbey-road Chapel. At the morning service the Rev. J. M. Charlton, M.A., President of the Western College, delivered the introductory discourse. The Rev. F. A. Anthony, M.A., Classical Tutor of the Western College, asked the usual questions, which were replied to respectively by the newly appointed pastor and one of the deacons of the church. The Rev. C. Wilson, M.A., of Norley-street Chapel, Plymouth, then offered prayer; and the Rev. R. Vaughan, D.D., of London, delivered the charge to the minister. In the evening, a largely attended meeting was held in the chapel. The Rev. J. A. Coombs presided. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. M. Paull, of Totnes, on the "Pastoral Relationship"; by the Rev. C. Wilson, M.A., on "Individual Responsibility"; and by the Rev. J. B. French, of Richmond, on "Personal Decision." The Revs. Messrs. Chater, of Newton



Cross, of Brixham; Kings (Baptist), and other ministers took part in the services of the day. Additional interest was added to the day's proceedings by the opening of a new organ, built by Messrs. Bevington and Son, of London.

**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, LEWISHAM HIGH-ROAD.**—The public recognition of the Rev. George Martin (late of Chelmsford), as pastor of the church assembling as above, took place on Tuesday, the 15th inst. The Rev. George Smith delivered an able discourse on Congregational principles; the Rev. Joseph Beazley offered the recognition prayer, and the Rev. H. J. Gamble, of Clapton, preached a sermon on the "Mutual Relation of Pastor and People;" the Rev. George Martin, the pastor, concluding with prayer. The building was filled to overflow, there being more than 900 persons present. Among others the following ministers attended, and most of them took part in the engagements of the evening:—Revs. W. R. Noble, G. Wilkins, T. C. Hine, D. Nimmo, B. Davies, J. H. Hitchens, R. H. Marten, J. Pulling, H. Baker, T. Rudd, and C. Giffert. Since Mr. Martin's acceptance of the pastorate, the attendance at this church has more than doubled, and the building is now every Sabbath day well filled. The week evening services are also proportionately attended. Spiritual good is also very manifest in the awakening of many hitherto thoughtless and indifferent ones.

**NEBO, NEAR NARBERTH.**—The first Independent chapel at this place was erected in 1836. Becoming too small for the congregation a new chapel has lately been completed, which with the gallery, will accommodate 400. The opening services commenced on Monday evening, October 14th, when the Rev. D. Jones, Penygroes, prayed. The Rev. J. M. Evans, Trefgarth, preached, and the Rev. W. Morgan, Carmarthen, also, on Prov. iv. 7, and the Rev. W. Thomas, Soar, closed by prayer. At ten o'clock on Tuesday, the 15th, the Rev. J. Lewis, Henllan, prayed; the Rev. J. Griffiths, Llandovery, preached; after which the dedication prayer was offered in a very touching and appropriate manner by the Rev. Caleb Morris. The Rev. F. Rees, Llanelly, preached; the Rev. J. Davies, Glandin, prayed. At half-past two p.m., the Rev. J. Morris, Narberth, introduced the Rev. S. Thomas, St. Clear's; Rev. R. Morgan, Llechrydon; and the Rev. W. Davies, Fishguard, then successively preached. At half-past six the Rev. J. Williams, Trelech; the Rev. Daniel Davies, Cardigan, preached sermons, and the services were closed by prayer by the Rev. Lewis James, Carfan. The building, excluding the carriage of materials, which was done gratuitously, is estimated to cost 530l. The church at Nebo had contributed 300l. previously to the opening, and friends in the neighbouring churches 116l. The collections on the day of opening amounted to nearly 80l., so that there is very little left to be defrayed by the people. The chapel is strong and commodious, suited to the taste and circumstances of the neighbourhood.

**CALEDONIAN-ROAD CHAPEL SUNDAY-SCHOOL.**—On Sunday, October 13, the annual sermons on behalf of the above school were preached. In the morning the Rev. John Waddington, D.D., of the Memorial Church of the Pilgrim Fathers, Southwark, preached an admirable sermon, full of useful hints to parents and teachers, on "And Jesus called a little child unto him, and set him in the midst of them." In the afternoon, the Rev. J. R. Kilsby Jones, of Tonbridge Chapel, Euston-road, preached a short and exceedingly striking sermon to the young on "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth." At that service the children occupied the body of the chapel, and, with their teachers and a few other friends, filled it, while the galleries were completely occupied by adults. The scene was one of thrilling interest. Among the audience was seen the Ven. and Rev. Dr. Simpson. In the evening, the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, minister of the chapel, preached, as he said, on three simple monosyllables, which every child could repeat when he got home, "God is love." The congregation was very large. At each of the above services the children sang various hymns and anthems, which they had prepared for the occasion, in a manner highly creditable to themselves and teachers. From a statement furnished by the secretary it appeared that the school is large and flourishing. The girls' department is under the superintendence of F. Baron, Esq., of the Working Men's Educational Union. All the teachers, thirty-six in number, are, with the exception of one or two recently appointed, members of the Church with which the school is connected. The collections, which were only made at two of the services—morning and evening—were liberal and adequate. The Rev. Dr. Waddington, who said that he was a fellow-labourer with Mr. Davies in Stockport more than twenty years ago, and the Rev. Kilsby Jones, both expressed themselves as having been gratified in no ordinary degree by what they saw and heard.

**TESTIMONIAL TO THE PASTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT CHURCH AT HERSHAM.**—A highly interesting meeting was held in the Independent Chapel at Hersham, Surrey, on the 16th October, 1861, to commemorate the twenty-second anniversary of the settlement of the Rev. A. E. Lord in that place. The Chamberlain of London presided, and opened the proceedings with an able and lucid exposition of the principles of Congregationalism. The Rev. A. E. Lord followed with a statement briefly narrating the history of the church from its commencement, from which it appeared that nearly 200 members have been admitted into the church, of whom about ninety remained in fellowship. After a few appropriate remarks from Mr. Bartholomew, one of the deacons,

reviewing the past and congratulating his pastor on the peace and prosperity of the church, Mr. Loveland, another deacon, presented to Mr. Lord and his wife, in the name of the ladies of the congregation, a very handsome silver tea-service, together with an equally handsome and complete dinner service, as an expression of the esteem and affection of the congregation, and of others belonging to the Wesleyan and Established Churches round. The Rev. A. E. Lord, in reply, gave expression to his feeling as to this unexpected and gratifying incident. The Rev. B. H. Kluht, of Gravesend, then addressed the meeting. The Rev. L. H. Byrnes, of Kingston, followed in a very affectionate and congratulatory speech; after which Mr. A. R. Lord, in a few sentences, expressed his attachment to the principles to the promulgation of which his father had consecrated his life. The Revs. G. Newbury, W. A. Popley, and T. Schofield, from neighbouring churches, also took part in the meeting, which broke up at nine o'clock. Between 100 and 200 persons sat down to tea in the afternoon.

**SOUTHWARK MISSION FOR THE ELEVATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.**—On Wednesday last a social tea and public meeting in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the above mission was held in Hawkstone-hall, Waterloo-road, when that large and commodious building was crowded to excess. The chair was occupied by the Rev. R. Robinson, of York-road Chapel. The proceedings were opened with singing and prayer, after which Mr. Webb, the hon. sec., read the report, which presented the operations of the mission in a favourable aspect. The following is a summary of work performed:—1,830 visits to houses, 770 visits to sick, 1,280 reading, prayer or exhortation, 19 dying beds attended, 36,000 tracts and handbills distributed, 203 open-air meetings, 39,000 numbers in attendance, 408 in-door meetings, 67,500 numbers in attendance, 30 signed the temperance pledge, 11 Bibles and Testaments distributed. The full results can only be known when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed. The following resolutions were moved and spoken to by Mr. Wicks, Mr. Putley, Mr. G. Saunders, and Mr. J. Dennis:—

That the report just read be adopted, and that this meeting thank God for the establishment of Hawkstone-hall Sunday-evening services.

That this meeting cordially thank the president, officers, committee, and subscribers to the Southwark Mission, for their unabated efforts to secure secular as well as evangelical instruction for the working classes, making special mention of the Surrey Chapel popular lectures and the adult educational classes during the winter in Hawkstone-hall.

The chairman, after a practical appeal, invited his hearers to assist Mr. Murphy. An instance had been known where an unfortunate had been attracted by the light of Hawkstone-hall, while on her way to suicide. She had entered and become converted to God. The rev. gentleman concluded by an earnest appeal to every one to do all they could, and to do all in their power to advance God's glory. The Rev. Mr. Greatley made a few very judicious remarks, and passed a high encomium on Mr. Murphy. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was heartily responded to.

**RE-OPENING OF THE PITHAY CHAPEL, BRISTOL.**

—This chapel, which has recently been thoroughly renovated, was re-opened for Divine service last week. It will be occupied by the congregation which, for the last four years, under the pastorate of the Rev. J. Davis, has been worshipping at Cooper's-hall. The building has undergone an entire renovation, and various alterations and improvements have been made, which have rendered it very convenient and comfortable, and there is now accommodation for 750 persons. The Rev. O. Winslow, D.D., was to have preached the sermon on the re-opening, but was prevented coming by indisposition. His place was supplied by the Rev. M. Dickie. The other ministers who took part in the service were the Revs. J. Davis (pastor), J. Taylor (Anvil-street), and R. Morris (Clifton). When the service was concluded, Mr. Davis said that the reason so few Independents were present that morning was that the meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales was being held in Birmingham that day, otherwise there would have been many of them present. He stated that the Rev. D. Thomas was prevented attending owing to severe affliction in a branch of his family. Rev. Messrs. Hedditch and Haycroft would also have been present, but were unavoidably prevented by other engagements. A collection was then made, and the service was closed with the benediction. At five o'clock a tea meeting took place in the chapel, to which about 650 sat down. At half-past six o'clock a public meeting was held. The chapel was crowded. The Rev. J. Davis (pastor) occupied the chair, and was supported by several ministers of the city. The proceedings were commenced with singing and prayer, after which the chairman said he wished he could report more favourably of their pecuniary position, although he thought there was no cause for dejection on that score. 800l. was the amount they were to pay to the trustees of the new chapel. The trustees would not sell the Pithay for less than 800l. But when it came to the point, they said, "We cannot sell it for less than 800l., but we will make you a present of 25l.;" so they accepted that as a good-will offering. Then the alterations and other improvements, would certainly amount to more than 100l. Towards that sum they had not more than 400l., so that there was still a sum of 500l. to be raised. The Rev. H. Craik spoke of church prosperity in connexion with the ministry. The Rev. G. Wood, B.A., expressed the pleasure he felt in seeing the Pithay re-opened as a place of worship, and dwelt upon the importance of the movement. The Rev. R. Morris referred to the history of the Pithay Chapel. It was

the cradle of the Baptist body in Bristol, and he enumerated the many celebrated preachers who had preached there, and the struggles and perils to which they were subjected for their religion. The Rev. E. Probert, who had formerly occupied the chapel, then addressed the meeting. He (Mr. Probert) commenced his labours twenty-seven years ago, and he need not tell them that he had laboured there from that time until the other day when they emigrated therefrom to make room for Mr. Davis. He thought they were taking possession of the place under very favourable circumstances. He and his people wished them success in the name of the Lord. Mr. Pease said he had the other day read the Broadmead Records, in which was a most interesting account of the Pithay Chapel. In looking back at the struggles of those men who had laboured in that chapel in former times, he thought they ought to be thankful for the immunity they now enjoyed from those trials and persecutions which were sustained in those days. Gifford, who formerly preached in the Pithay, was dragged from that very pulpit, which had not since been altered in form, and placed in a dungeon. After further remarks he said the privileges they now enjoyed ought to stimulate them to greater diligence in the cause of Christ. (Applause.) The Rev. J. Penny (Buckingham Chapel) moved a vote of thanks to the friends who prepared the tea. The Rev. M. Dickie seconded the motion. The collection was then taken, and the meeting was closed by singing and prayer.

**TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. W. MITCHELL, A COLOURED MINISTER.**—On Sunday and Monday week the anniversary of the schools connected with the Baptist Chapel at Twerton was celebrated, and the occasion was rendered more than usually interesting by the presentation of a testimonial to the Rev. W. Mitchell, of Toronto, Canada, a gentleman of colour, as a token of the esteem in which his labours for the promotion of the welfare of fugitive slaves in that country were held. On Monday afternoon a tea-meeting was held in the schoolroom, and the company then adjourned to the chapel, which was filled to overflowing. The chair was taken by T. Thompson, Esq., of Prior Park, who gave an excellent address to the children on the subject of Missions. The Rev. E. Clark, in the course of an interesting speech, said that not less than 1,700 fugitive slaves on their way from slavery to the Canadian frontier had passed through Mr. Mitchell's hands. Some of his friends here had thought that they should like ere his return to Canada, which would be almost immediately, to present to him some little testimonial as a proof of their appreciation of his devoted and self-denying labours in assisting to rescue so many from slavery, at the risk very often of not only his comfort and health, but of his life also. They had accordingly caused an oil painting to be painted, being a portrait of himself (Mr. Mitchell), that he might take it back with him to Toronto, that when his wife and children and his congregation looked upon it they might see that his labours had been appreciated, that the negro had friends across the sea. A scroll had been prepared, on the one side of which was a list of the contributors, and on the other an illuminated inscription—"The accompanying portrait was presented to the Rev. W. Mitchell, of Toronto, Canada, in the Baptist Chapel at Twerton, near Bath, England, in the name of the friends of humanity and truth, as a small testimony of their appreciation of his devoted labours for the benefit of the negro." (Cheers.) The Chairman having added a few words in acknowledgment of the benefits conferred on the slaves by the labours of Mr. Mitchell, suitable addresses were given to the children and to adults by the Rev. Mr. Newell and Mr. Vincent, superintendent of Argyle schools. Mr. Mitchell, in an appropriate address, thanked those who had contributed to the testimonial, not only on his own behalf for the honour they had done him, but also for the kindness which existed in their hearts towards those he stood there to represent, and which had been shown in the presentation. He came to this county hoping to raise 1,200l. for the cause he had at heart—not for himself, for by the blessing of God he had 10,000 dol. of his own—and he had collected towards that object 1,100 dol. which he should now take back with him to Canada. (Cheers.) He accepted the portrait they had presented with thanks, and should treasure it, not so much as a gift to him, but as an acknowledgment of the sentiments of those friends towards the great cause in which he was engaged. For twelve years he had been labouring for the freedom of his brethren in slavery, and during that time he had assisted in the escape of 1,700 slaves, among them the Eliza of Uncle Tom's Cabin and little Harry, whom he carried in his arms for miles. But though he had stood between loaded revolvers and the slave while he cut the cords which bound him, and had encountered risks by night and by day, he had done no more than his duty, and he rejoiced in all he had been able to accomplish. (Cheers.)

**REGENT'S-PARK COLLEGE.**—The session of this college of 1861-62 was opened on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst. There was a large attendance of the friends and supporters of the institution at the *soirée*, after which Dr. Wood was called upon to preside. The proceedings were opened with singing and prayer. The Rev. Dr. Angus then read the report, from which it appeared that during the past year forty-two students have been connected with the college, twenty-nine as ministerial students, and twelve as lay students. Four of the former have recently left the institution, and have accepted pastoral charges. Two students have also left for foreign labour in India and Australia. Seven lay



students left at the close of last session, one of whom has entered as a student for the ministry. To supply the eleven vacancies, the committee have selected nine students for the ministry, and three lay students have been admitted. Three have also been admitted as non-residents to attend the classes; so that there are forty-five students now connected with the college. The progress during the past session was shown from the fact that a number of students had taken degrees at the London University; others of them having obtained scholarships and other honours in connection with the college. The reports of the examiners were also read, and were, without exception, highly satisfactory. With regard to the finances, the total ordinary receipts from all sources were, 2,254*l.*, and there is now a balance of debt as against the institution to the amount of 63*l.* The number of students is larger than ever it has been, and the committee feel that this debt ought at once to be liquidated. Twenty previous subscribers have died during the year, and thirty new ones have been obtained, of whom eight are students who have left the institution during the last two years. Among the extra donations was a gift of 1,000*l.*, to found a Carey scholarship. 500*l.* has also been promised towards a similar sum in memory of Andrew Fuller; the remaining 500*l.* for the accomplishment of this object it is hoped will be forthcoming during the ensuing year. After a brief address the chairman, the Rev. N. Hayeroff, moved the following resolution:—

That the report be adopted, and that it be printed and circulated under the direction of the committee. That this meeting desires devoutly to recognise the fact that the ministry of reconciliation and its essential qualities are God's gifts; it desires also to recognise the necessity and advantage of that moral training which our colleges are intended to supply to candidates for the ministry; it expresses its deep sense of the honour of being co-workers with God in this great work, and earnestly prays that an abundant measure of success may attend the labours of this and all similar institutions.

The Rev. C. M. Birrell seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted. The Rev. J. P. Chown moved the next resolution:—

That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the gentlemen who kindly acted as examiners; to those friends who have given books to the library, and especially to the managers of the Baptist Fund for their usual grant.

The Rev. F. Tucker seconded the resolution. The Rev. J. T. Wigner moved the appointment of the committee, secretary, and treasurer, for the ensuing year. Sir H. Havelock, in seconding the motion, congratulated the meeting upon the spirit which had characterised the proceedings. A desire had been manifested that, above all things else, the grace of God might rest upon the institution. This was a matter in which they could all help by earnestly praying that the blessing of God might rest upon those who taught, and upon those who were instructed in the institution, and upon all their labours. The resolution was adopted, shortly after which the proceedings terminated.

### Correspondence.

#### THE BICENTENARY OF BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—I have read the proceedings of the Congregational Union with much interest, and with the resolutions passed I cordially agree, so far as they go, believing that they will produce much good, and cause the year 1862 to be a memorable one in the history of the Dissenters of England.

There were two other important things, Mr. Editor, that were omitted to be done, to which I wish to draw attention, and trust you will, by your assistance, urge on what I propose.

Could the event be better celebrated than by a "gigantic effort" to remove the civil disabilities which even now affect Nonconformists, not only as regards Church-rates, but everything which tends to inflict a social wrong for a religious opinion.

Surely, Sir, some effort can and should be made in this movement to get the assistance of the Wesleyans, about whose opinions there is amongst some of our statesmen a great error. Sir Robert Peel stated only a short time since that he did not vote for the abolition of Church-rates, because the "Wesleyans" did not wish it, and feeling sure that nine out of every ten of that body are really with us, I trust that the proper steps may be taken to render that majority both patent and available.

Again, Sir, could not some book be drawn up, embodying briefly, but forcibly, the principles of Dissent and the evils of an Established Church, so as to make the seniors of our body even more firm (without bigotry) and our juniors prepared to take an advanced position, to understand and value the exertions of their forefathers, so that efforts may never be relaxed in the cause of religious freedom until the time arrives when all "sects"—and the Church is but a sect—shall be equal in the eye of the law, "in fact," as well as in name, when the supremacy of the Queen in religious matters shall cease to be recognised, but He whose right alone it is to be head of His Church, shall reign supreme and undivided, on "earth" as well as in Heaven.

I believe the points I have urged will be worthy of the celebration of the event which we have to commemorate, and as such they are submitted for the consideration of all our body, especially of those whose activity and zeal should command the respect of every Nonconformist.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

THOMAS SHALES.

Worthing, October 11, 1861.

#### THE NEW MINUTE ON EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Will you allow a reader of your valuable paper from its commencement, and an old teacher of twenty years' standing, to say a few words on behalf of himself and his fellow labourers. We have been assailed by you "as an army of recipients of public money"; "as

wishing to preserve the present system of education intact, not because it is best for the country, for it has been condemned as both unsuitable and most costly, but because it best subserves the interest of teachers and managers"; "as having a regard to vested interests only"; "as seeking to lead away the public by extraordinary and interested statements that the Committee of Council by the new Minute seek to repudiate positive pecuniary engagements with us"; and, lastly, you pay us the crowning compliment of noticing the analogy which our conduct bears to that of the Sepoy mutineers.

Allow me, Sir, as briefly as possible to endeavour to meet some of the charges you have brought against us.

Now as to the mere fact of receiving public money, or being, as you so politely style us, hangers-on of the Government, seeing that it was not the principle of State aid to education that was attacked when the charge was made, we cannot see that we are in this respect more to blame than those who received and expended large sums while engaged in making educational inquiries.

But the rest of the charges we fearlessly deny. We deny that the present system of education is a failure, for the Commissioners state that there is now accommodation for nearly every child likely to attend our public schools. They also allow that when the Minutes were first issued in 1846, about one in eighteen attended school, and that now the number is nearly one in seven.

The parish in which I live is an instance of the great change that has taken place in this respect. Eight years since there was one school with about fifty children in attendance, now there are two schools aided by the grants with an average daily attendance of more than three hundred. Now the system that has so largely contributed to produce this result cannot be a failure.

We deny that the education generally given in our schools is unsuitable. My own aim, and that of all the teachers I know, is to teach the children to read fluently, to write a letter, and to make out a bill, and, when these things can be done, to introduce other subjects of instruction as time will allow.

But the statements made on this head are so contradictory that it is difficult to meet them. Sometimes it is said that the children know little or nothing, then that they are taught too much. Then the teachers are said to be so highly educated as to be unfit for their work, and in addition, they are charged with the very serious fault of giving the children such an education as to lead them to be anxious to raise themselves above their present social condition. Strange argument this for the Editor of the *Nonconformist*. The best years of his life have been spent in educating the people, in seeking to raise them socially, politically, and intellectually. Some of us have been taught by him to understand the great fact that "knowledge is power," and to believe that the more we know the more we could benefit our fellow men. As an individual, I gratefully own I owe him much on this head, and still think his arguments and persuasions too powerful to neglect them.

But the system is said to be so costly, and likely to be three times as expensive as at present. We reply it is not too costly if it is doing its work, as we believe it is; and as now nearly every town and large village has its school, it need never cost much more than at present, especially if the old plan of stipendiary monitors were to some extent revived and only half the number of pupil-teachers granted that are at present allowed.

But we really think that nearly all the complaints against the system come from those who know little or nothing from actual observation of the working of our schools during the past five years. Study the reports of the Inspectors on the particular schools they visit. Ask their opinion of the progress these schools are making year by year. Ask the managers who subscribe so liberally towards their support. Ask the old teachers who can contrast the former state of our schools with the present, and nearly all of them will cheerfully acknowledge that the cause of elementary education has made wonderful progress during the past fifteen years, and that this change is chiefly to be attributed to the "Minutes of the Committee of Council."

As a body, we deny being influenced by vested interests only, or that we seek to maintain the present system simply because it best subserves our interests. The Editor of the *Nonconformist* is as high-principled as any public man in England, and we maintain that it is as unjust so to speak of us as it would be to say that he had a regard to vested interests only in his efforts to promote the cause of Dissent and to spread the principles of the Liberation Society.

At the same time it would be idle to deny that we entirely ignore our own interests, or that we had no regard to our own pecuniary interests. If the Revised Code came into operation we should suffer, and, as I think, most unjustly. I earned my certificate by real hard work after the duties of the day were discharged, and I was certainly led to believe that a pecuniary value would attach to it whilst I remained an elementary teacher, and on the strength of this belief I entered into an agreement to make certain payments for the benefit of my family. Again, I learnt by the Minutes that a certain number of pensions would be given to teachers who, by age or infirmity, became incapable of continuing their duties, provided they had been fifteen years in the profession and seven under inspection, preference being given to those who had conducted schools previous to 1846. Some of us have fulfilled all these requirements. Is it, then, just to us to repudiate these engagements, or is it extraordinary that we should complain? My opinion of Englishmen is that they will unhesitatingly answer "No."

I am, Sir,

AN OLD TEACHER.

#### THE MASSACRE AT ERROMANGA.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—I am sorry to see in the *Nonconformist* of the 9th inst. a reprint of an article from the *Daily News*, which strongly censures the devoted man, who with his excellent wife, has lately fallen for the cause of Christ on the blood-stained island of Erromanga. I was one of the missionary party who landed and left Mr. and Mrs. Gordon on that savage island, and consequently I know them well. I have had many letters from them since, the last one written only a month before they fell, and can assure you he was not the man to indulge in "ill-timed denunciations" or to depart from that spirit of love which breathes in "the message which he had to

communicate." All his letters show that he carried on his labours amidst the savage cannibals of Erromanga in the spirit of Him who, looking over the city of those who would soon be his murderers, wept; although at the same time, without any spirit of denunciation, he could tell them, that the day of salvation for them had passed away. Mr. Gordon, I doubt not, whilst offering them the blessings of the Gospel, would warn them of the consequences of neglecting the great salvation, but surely that would not be departing from the spirit of his message. I am certain he would never threaten them with "temporal loss or direct physical suffering" which he is charged with doing by the writer in the *Daily News*.

I may give you in another letter a few extracts from communications I have had from my martyred brother, which will show the fearful perils amidst which they have continued to labour, until the day arrived in which they fell. I only desire in this to remove the false impression which the article from the *Daily News* is calculated to make. Had that article not been copied into your paper, I should not have noticed it. But in the *Nonconformist* it will be read by many, whose minds I would endeavour by this testimony, which I can truthfully offer, to disabuse.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

WILLIAM HARBUTT

Missionary of the London Missionary Society.  
Tottenham, October 15, 1861.

#### SURREY CHAPEL.—PRESENTATION TO THE REV. NEWMAN HALL.

The popular lectures to the working classes of London were resumed on Monday evening at Surrey Chapel. The first lecture of the course was announced to be delivered by the Rev. Newman Hall, the subject was to be his "Journey to the Alps" during the recent vacation. It being also known that a presentation was to be made to Mr. Hall by the working men of London, in token of their appreciation of his zealous, able, and unwearied efforts to promote their temporal and spiritual welfare, public interest in the proceedings was greatly heightened, and the spacious chapel was densely crowded. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. M. Greatley. The business of the evening commenced at half-past eight o'clock. At that time Mr. Hall entered the chapel, and was received with loud and long-continued applause.

Mr. MAXWELL, a working man, then rose and said that he had been deputed to present to Mr. Hall, on the part of the working men of London, a slight mark of their appreciation of his kind and long-continued exertions in their behalf. He trusted Mr. Hall would accept it as a proof that, during the discontinuance of the lectures, the gratitude of those who had benefited by the previous courses had not slumbered. The debt of gratitude which the working men of London owed to Mr. Hall could scarcely be over-estimated. (Cheers.) He had been the first who had supplemented the negative teaching usually addressed to them to abate from amusements of a pernicious nature by providing them with recreation of a high and intellectual character. (Cheers.) Upon his shoulders had worthily descended the mantle of his lamented father, whose sympathies for the sons of toil had been so well known to them all. (Cheers.) Upon him also had fallen the spirit of his father-in-law, Dr. Gordon, whose exertions in Yorkshire for the physical and spiritual elevation of the labouring classes, had well earned for him the honour of having inscribed on his tomb the title of "The working man's friend." (Loud applause.) He begged, in conclusion, to hand to Mr. Hall the silver inkstand, and to assure him that the inscription engraved was not merely a piece of idle sentiment, but was the sincere expression of the feelings with regard to him. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Maxwell then presented the silver inkstand, which was of very elegant and elaborate workmanship, the following inscription being engraved on it:—"Presented to the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., by the working men of London, as a token of gratitude for his efforts for their welfare."

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL, in reply, said he had not entertained the least idea that they had intended presenting him with such a mark of their esteem. He could honestly say that he would ever value the inkstand before him as one of the most precious gifts he had ever received. (Cheers.)

It had always been his endeavour to give practical effect to the advice which, as a minister of the Gospel, he had addressed to those who listened to him. He felt that it was almost futile to say that they ought to remain away from those places of amusement which many were in the habit of frequenting if steps were not taken to provide recreation for them of an elevating and attractive character. All classes required recreation, and they had it of one sort or another. The Queen herself had recreation, so had the gentlemen of the learned professions. The ministers of the Gospel were no exceptions to this rule, for even the longest-faced amongst them—(laughter)—had their recreation. He himself enjoyed his recreation, and felt the necessity of it, for without it he could not get through his labour. Why, then, ought the labouring classes to be expected to dispense with the recreation which every other class enjoyed? (Applause.) There was, however, a difficulty at the threshold. There was a want of inexpensive places in which the people could assemble for amusement and instruction. The large halls which existed throughout London could only be obtained at an expense which it was hopeless to imagine working men could meet. There were, however, hundreds of churches and chapels throughout the metropolis possessing every requirement for the purpose in view, but they were for six days in the week consigned to darkness and emptiness. For his own part, he did not think that an edifice was kept more sacred by being locked up in darkness than in its being turned to account for the elevation of mankind. (Cheers.) The custom which he condemned



was a relic of Popish superstition which could not be too soon exploded, and acting on this view he had opened his chapel on week days for popular lectures on various subjects adapted alike to the recreation and instruction of working men. (Cheers.) He had not found that his influence as a minister had been diminished in consequence, but he had found that many had been induced to attend the chapel on a Sunday from finding it was not so disagreeable a place on a Monday. His congregation did not object to the chapel being opened on week days, nor had they any reason to object, for the behaviour of the people at the meetings was such as might serve as an example to audiences of higher pretensions.

Having acknowledged the services of those who had co-operated with him in the lectures, and having specially eulogised Mr. Layard, he made some observations on the good effects which the popular lectures had produced, and on the necessity of using all legitimate means to counteract the allurements of vicious amusements, and then amid great applause passed on to the lecture he had undertaken to deliver. The evening now being far advanced, he would, he said, content himself with some conversational remarks on his journey, and on a future occasion he would enter more fully into the subject. Adhering to this determination, Mr. Hall gave a rapid sketch of his progress from Folkestone to Lake Lucerne, interspersing his narrative with anecdotes from Swiss history, and with vivid delineations of Swiss scenery. He concluded his address by reading passages from Schiller's drama of *William Tell*.

The testimonial, which as above stated, consists of a very handsome silver inkstand, was designed and manufactured specially by Mr. J. W. Benson, and we understand that it will be on view for some few days at that gentleman's establishment at 46 and 47, Cornhill.

### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

New York intelligence comes down to the 9th inst., and is not important—the most interesting feature being Mr. Russell's letters. We give, first, a few items of news.

The exact position of General Price's army in Missouri is not known, but it is reported that he has retreated into Arkansas. A despatch from St. Louis states that General Fremont had left Jefferson City in pursuit of Price, and will if necessary enter Arkansas. General McCulloch is said to be endeavouring to cut off General Fremont's communication with St. Louis, and to intend marching upon that city.

General Wool has returned to Fortress Monroe. Federal reinforcements have been sent to Hatteras Inlet.

Colonel Rankin has been arrested at Toronto for endeavouring to enlist men for the Federal army.

General Rosencranz has forwarded despatches to Washington, assuring the Federal Government that he will be able to sustain himself against the combined forces of Generals Lee and Floyd.

The Confederate generals, A. S. Johnston, Pillow, Cheatham, and Polk, and 40,000 men, were reported to be at Columbus, Kentucky. They were said to have fortified the banks of the Mississippi for four miles above Columbus, in anticipation of an attack by the Union army.

It is reported that President Jefferson Davis has returned to Richmond from Manassas in very feeble health.

General McClellan has reviewed 6,000 cavalry and twenty batteries of artillery at Washington.

A splendid dinner was given on the 6th to the Comte de Paris and Duc de Chartres, by the staff of General McClellan, all the members of which were present.

Vessels are reported to be loading at Havana with arms and ammunition for New Orleans, two under British colours, and one under the Mexican flag.

John Ross, the chief of the Cherokee Indians, had called by proclamation 8,000 Cherokees around him, and had declared for the Union. A portion of the tribe had revolted, and had a skirmish with Ross's body guard, in which the revolted were defeated.

In the Admiralty Court of Portland, Maine, Judge Ware had delivered an opinion condemning the British schooner *William Arthur*, on the ground that she intended running the blockade.

The Sanitary Committee at Washington have appealed to the "loyal women of America" for a supply of old sheets, quilts, knitted woollen socks, flannels, &c., for the soldiers and sailors, and delicacies for the sick.

The news from New Orleans, it is said, confirms a statement that Ship Island is occupied by the Federalists, and that, by a movement in the rear, New Orleans can be easily taken. In a short time accommodation for 12,000 troops could be erected on Ship Island. The Governor of Louisiana had ordered all stores to be closed at two o'clock each afternoon, and that all persons capable of bearing arms were ordered to drill for the remainder of the day.

Advices from Arizona report that the Secession movement is on the increase. Fort Stanton, situated in the Sacramento Mountains, 146 miles north-west of Mesillon, is said to have been abandoned by the Federal troops. The Confederates had determined to station ten companies in the territory.

#### GENERAL FREMONT.

The report of the removal of General Fremont from his command in Missouri is stated to have created considerable excitement in St. Louis. A recruiting rendezvous of an Irish regiment was closed on the reception of the news; a meeting for the formation of a Home Guard adjourned without action,

and a mass meeting called to express an opinion. The excitement, however, was calmed on the reception of a despatch from Secretary Seward, stating that General Fremont had not been ordered to Washington, nor from the field, and that no court-martial had been ordered for his trial. A long correspondence between Colonel Blair and his brother, Postmaster Blair, and between President Lincoln and General Fremont and Mrs. Fremont, on the subject of General Fremont's administration of the military department of the West, with the charges arising therefrom made by General Fremont against Colonel Blair, has been published in the New York papers. The correspondence confirms the previous statements in regard to the charges made against each other by General Fremont and Colonel Blair.

#### THE SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS OF AMERICA.

Advices from New Orleans states that, from the 1st to the 14th of September, the receipts of cotton at that port (all old crop) amounted to only 214 bales, against 57,000 bales during the corresponding period last year. The stock in New Orleans on the 14th September was 10,000 bales, against 158,000 at the same time last year. No new cotton was reaching New Orleans nor any other seaport, the growers having determined to hold everything on their plantations.

#### THE HON. CHARLES SUMNER ON A WAR OF EMANCIPATION.

Mr. Sumner delivered an eloquent speech in favour of the abolition of slavery at the great Republican Convention held at Worcester, Massachusetts, on October 1. The drift of his speech may be gathered from the following remarks of the Boston correspondent of the *Daily News*:—Mr. Sumner argues that the present struggle can be made most fully and efficiently triumphant only by the declaration of general emancipation. He tells his hearers that half-way measures and lukewarm conduct will not avail, and that they must not hearken to the voice of slavery—that its friendship is more deadly than its enmity, and if they are wise, prudent, conservative, and practical, they will strike at the mainspring of the rebellion. Subsequently a series of resolutions, embodying the opinions of the address, were introduced, but failed to pass the convention. What does this indicate? Does it mean that Massachusetts, whose loyalty to freedom has heretofore awakened the hatred of the South, will hesitate in this hour to take a bold stand for liberty? This remains to be proved.

The *Boston Advertiser* and the *Boston Journal*, the two leading Republican papers of Massachusetts, oppose the abolition ideas of Senator Sumner.

#### MR. RUSSELL ON THE SITUATION.

The special correspondent of the *Times* has returned to the head-quarters of the Federal army on the Potomac, and a letter from him, dated Oct. 4, begins by denying the statement that General Wool had superseded General Fremont. General Wool goes to Missouri as the "adlatus" of the favourite of the North-west. Then we have some hint of the policy of the Federal Government on the seaboard, a determination to get a cotton port; and some description of the means:—

On or about October 10, a great naval expedition will sail from the fortress and various points along the coast, to renew offensive operations against the Confederate seaboard, from which signal results are expected. The effort is about to be made to open the cotton ports, and to place the crop in the hands of the North; and at the same time the sugar planters will be tempted by the enormous enhancement of the price of their produce in consequence of the high protective duty. In order to effect this very important object, a very strong force will be placed under the command of Captain Davis, of the United States navy. It is not unlikely that Ferdinand, Pensacola, and the mouths of the Mississippi will be visited with hostile intent. Nor can Texas hope eventually to escape untouched, and the permission given by Mexico to send troops through her territory will add considerably to the dangers and difficulties of the Confederates in that quarter. The spirits of the navy run high. The flag officer of the northern division of the Atlantic blockading squadron is Captain Goldsborough. The flag officer of the southern division is Captain du Pont, and Captain Davis, already mentioned, is Captain of the Fleet. The land forces, numbering some 4,500 or 5,000 men, will be under the command of General Sherman, an artillery officer of repute and ability, and the marines will be commanded by Major Reynolds. Six large steam-frigates, eight corvettes and sloops, and a large number of gunboats, will form part of the blockading squadrons of offensive operations, and no pains or expense have been spared to make the force complete in all its points.

In a subsequent letter of great interest, Mr. Russell goes more fully into the state of affairs. The expedition referred to above will, he says, rendezvous off the coast of North Carolina. The entire land force will be 14,000 men. New Orleans need not yet fear, but the expedition already there is probably intended to prepare, by the occupation of points on the coast, for the operations of larger forces later in the year.

The grand army before Washington is not in so good a condition as has been supposed. It is still to some extent badly officered, and one or two regiments ought to be disbanded at once, so lax is their discipline. General McClellan's difficulties are of no ordinary kind—

He has not sufficient troops, considering their inexperience, to divide his army just now into two bodies—one to proceed against the enemy, the other adequate to hold the works round Washington, and to make them

quite safe in case of a reverse or a regular assault. It is quite certain that the Confederates have fallen back upon Manassas, and are there in very great force. It is just close enough to Washington to render it impossible for McClellan to move an army out on either flank without bringing on an action which must lead him to face the old position of the Confederates from Bull's Run and Manassas to the hills on their left, covering the approaches to Richmond. Although the Marylanders may be discontented, there would be no manifest inconsistency in Beauregard remaining still and inviting attack, whereas the programme of the North must be carried out by offensive operations by an invading army. Sooner or later McClellan must begin to move, and I think that in eight or ten days from this time he will make a demonstration to feel the force of the enemy, which may lead to a general action, or may decide him to try the fortune of war by changing his position and operating in another quarter.

Mr. Russell questions whether, at the present moment, there are 350,000 men in the military service of the Federal Government—though prepared to admit that they will soon reach a figure not far short of that voted by Congress.

It is quite certain that an army of 50,000 regular infantry, with proper complements of artillery and cavalry, would be much more manageable than the heterogeneous mass now collected round Washington, nor could a capable general find any difficulty in marching with such a force to Richmond, despite the admitted courage of the enormous levies under Beauregard, Johnston, and the new Confederate General Smith—whom Street Commissioner of New York.

The following interesting comparison is drawn between the Federal and Confederate commanders-in-chief, who were old fellow students and class-mates:—

To my mind there is something of resemblance between the men. Both are below the middle height. They are both squarely built, and famed for muscular power since their college days. Beauregard, indeed, is lean and thin-ribbed; McClellan is full and round, with a Napoleonic tendency to *embonpoint*, subdued by incessant exercise. Beauregard sleeps little; McClellan's temperament requires a full share of rest; both are spare and Spartan in diet, studious, quiet. Beauregard is rather saturnine, and, if not melancholic, is of a grim gaiety; McClellan is genial even in his reserve. The density of the hair, the squareness of the jaw, the firmness and regularity of the teeth, and the outlines of the features are points of similarity in both, which would be more striking if Beauregard were not of the true Louisianian Creole tint, while McClellan is fair-complexioned. Beauregard has a dark, dull student's eye, the dulness of which arises, however, from its formation, for it is full of fire, and its glances are quick and searching. McClellan has a deep clear eye, into which you can look far and deep, while you feel its searches far and deep into you. Beauregard has something of pretension in his manner—not hauteur, but a folding-armed, meditative sort of air, which seems to say, "Don't disturb me; I'm thinking of military movements." McClellan seems to be always at leisure; but you feel at the same time you ought not to intrude too much upon him, even when you seek in vain for the grounds of that impression in anything that he is doing or saying. Beauregard is more subtle, crafty, and astute; McClellan is more comprehensive, more learned, more impressionable. Beauregard is a thorough soldier; McClellan may prove he is a great general. The former only looks to military consequences, and disregards popular manifestations; the latter respects the opinions of the outer world, and sees political as well as military results in what he orders. They are both the creatures of accident, so far as their present positions are concerned. It remains to be seen if either can control the current of events, and if in either the artilleryman or the cavalry officer of the old United States' army there is the stuff around which history is moulded, such as that of which the artilleryman of Brienne or the leader of the Ironsides was made.

The special correspondent of the *Times* notes the growing power of the army—the real master of the United States:—

All the North wants now is a leader who will win victories, who will get a Southern cotton port, enable it to recover its losses, and place the South prostrate at its feet. The man who deserves best of the United States is he whom the troops will follow in the field from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico. Long-sighted, pale-faced men of thought hope the end will not be evil; but the men of action will for the time, and many a year to come, wield at will this fierce democracy and rule over all their caucuses, conventions, resolutions, and platforms. Who shall dispute the will of the man who has 500,000 men under his control for the next three years to come, who has saved the United States, or is preparing, as their best man, to do so? Why, it was whispered the other day that General Fremont, if he were ordered to do so, would not resign until he had beaten Price; and there was no disapproval expressed on any such conduct on his part. "If he whips Price," said one in reference to the rumour that he was superseded, "I should like to see either the President or Simon Cameron venturing to displace Fremont."

The politicians are struggling savagely to get places of command in the army. They leave their platforms and take to the goose step and infantry tactics. The special aversion of the officers of the army are the politicians of the New York press. The President, contrary to the usual etiquette, goes daily to the Commander-in-chief, head-quarters; but General McClellan, "young as he is, and suddenly elevated to such a giddy height, is perfectly modest, unassuming, and uninflated, though quite self-possessed, calm, self-respecting, and reticent." Secession is a *fait accompli* the real question is that of boundaries. Under present circumstances, the Confederates would not yield a point, but would insist on the line of the Potomac, the Ohio, and the Northern frontier of Missouri as their boundaries:—

Just look at the map, and see how cramped and



hemmed in the Northern States would be in such a division of the Continent. It must be remembered that the vast districts which lie spread out on the map between the Missouri river and Oregon and Washington territories are for the most part sterile and unproductive, only fit for hunters and their prey. Canada and the lake system press upon and cut into the States on the north. Fancy the great Republic narrowed to less than 100 miles in any part of its territory! And yet from Beaver beyond Wheeling, in Virginia, to the shores of Lake Erie, near Cleveland, there is not more than 90 and some odd miles within which the stars and stripes could flaunt the breeze. And yet there is the fact before one's eyes, and no amount of lateral extension towards the west could compensate for the contraction of the United States' territory from north to south. Northern and Western Minnesota, parts of Iowa, portions of Wisconsin, and the northern parts of Michigan have rather a doubtful future, except as agricultural countries—the winter is severe, and life is due and rude. There are forests to be cleared yet, and much mining wealth to be explored, before the Far West can absorb even the diminished immigration against the influence of which the South is in rebellion, and the North would rise if it could.

Mr. Russell makes the startling announcement that Great Britain and the United States were on the brink of war little more than three months ago—were all but at war, provoked by the violence of American statesmen, which was only averted by the great forbearance, and moderation, and temper of Great Britain in a moment of her brother's great adversity, assisted by the prudence, goodwill, and moderation of an American senator.

If the South succeeds there may be more than two republics:—

Already we hear a Gulf Republic and a Texan Confederation spoken of; long ago there was talk of a party in California anxious for a separate national existence for that State, which will probably increase if it is found that the United States can give it no more of the national property in roads, expresses, and postal expenses. And now there are hints that in the fulness of time the States in the west and north-west may think it expedient to form a Republic of their own, inasmuch as they have no particular interests in common with the other States, and derive no special advantages from being governed at Washington. There is no fear of the failure of Republican institutions, except in their demonstrated power as an agency by which to govern and keep together one vast confederation. No matter how many separate States might be formed, there can be no doubt that in all would the form of government be Republican in greater or less degree. Without including many people in South Carolina, and fewer in other States, who express a liking and preference for a constitutional government, or, at all events, for a strong government, the principle of Republicanism is grafted deeply in the hearts of the American people, and they could not be otherwise than Republicans if they desired it. "Sure," said an Irish overseer on the railway the other day, "God help them! they've got no jintlemen in this country at all, at all."

After detailing the hardships to which an English subject, the correspondent of a London journal, who is believed to have compromised himself, was exposed, Mr. Russell says that as far as his personal experience goes, if a writer maintains a strict neutrality he may express his opinions with freedom so far as the respectable portion of the American public is concerned. Why don't the armies fight?—

The Confederates do not fight because they do not wish to risk the fate of their army on a single battle in front of Washington, and have the utmost confidence in delay—why it is scarcely possible to show conclusively. Their troops are not to be trusted in an attack on the line of earthworks and batteries which cover Washington and extend from Alexandria to the chain bridge at Little Falls. They are just at present on the defensive, and hope to entice the Federalists to attack them. No one knows what is the real position of their right on the Potomac, but I begin to doubt if they have the means or the guns to command the river, though I can scarcely think that any of their generals would wilfully abandon the plan of doing it. With guns and men enough, it is perfectly clear they could command the Potomac completely, and cross over an army under their fire, should it so please them, much more readily and safely than by any fording of the Upper Potomac. As I have had occasion to point out, the ground occupied by the armies is unfavourable to fighting, and it is no disparagement to the men to say they could not be relied on to march across the open up to well-served guns in heavy works, and take them at the point of the bayonet. The Federalists have a well-founded dislike to make another advance on Manassas. Drills and reviews will do much, but time is needed for either to do its work. The difficulty is with the officers rather than with the men. One of Toombs's troop of Bengal Artillery, who was over here looking for service after a turn in Italy with Garibaldi, said to me the other day, "Why, Sir, I've seen officers of cavalry here who don't know how to get upon a horse, to sit him, or to get down when they are on. They don't know how to draw their swords or return them drawn." But the gunner was rather a Zoilus. To have so many officers with some idea of their duty is the marvel.

A glimpse of the position of the South:—

An English subject who has just arrived from Richmond says that there has been a good deal of sickness among the troops, but that they are rapidly recovering, that food is plentiful, and that the men are well clad, in the best spirits, and perfectly confident of victory. The talk in the army indicated an advance against Newport News, and against Fortress Monroe from Hampton. The latter must prove a tremendous blunder. Nothing short of a siege can reduce the work. The Norfolk navy-yard was a scene of great activity; all the sunken vessels had been raised, and nearly all were fit for service, and it was expected they would run past the fortress and go to sea, where they may operate as a serious diversion. Certainly, if they do, the United States' officers must have lost the art of "keeping a bright lookout," for which they are not undistinguished.

The escape of the steamer Bermuda from Savannah, if true, is another instance of the weakness of the blockading power or of the neglect of the officers. Her cargo was invaluable to the Confederates; among other necessities were seventy tons of gunpowder, the supplies of which, owing to the want of sulphur, were very short in their army.

The scene on approaching Washington by rail is thus described:—

All through Maryland the bridges on the railways are guarded by little camps. And as the noise of the train is heard the men rush out of the tents to the line awaiting the shower of newspapers which is let fall by the passengers, and every drop of which is the object of a friendly scramble. As the train draws near to the capital these camps increase in number and in size till the white canvass frosts every knoll, and gleams through every woodland and glade now colouring with the glorious tint of the autumnal foliage. Monster trains are passed, and the soldiers inside read the air with yells and shrill cheers. Poor fellows, they must be glad of any excuse for a little outbreak in the monotony of journeys in rough vans over the jumping roads for hundreds of miles from distant States. The fields are filled with dark lines of infantry at drill; heavy trucks, laden with guns and munitions of war, block up the sidings, and look sulkily out of their secluded shunting places. On the undulating ground, from which all traces of forest and grove are fast vanishing, are visible immense packs of horses; commissariat camps, long lines of white tilted wagons, cities of mules, and columns of dust seam the sky and mark the march or evolutions of armed men. Strains of music are heard as the unfinished dome of the Capitol and the spires of the city rise in view, and long-stretching lines of tents wind in and out as if encompassing the place in their arms, till they fade away in the distance. The air pulsates with the flash of arms in the sunlight, and now and then the booming of guns makes the heart beat with a livelier throb, till one remembers that the Federalists do not mind firing salutes in war time, though contrary to usual military practice, and that they are obliged to exercise their artillerymen, or that indefatigable Dahlgren is at his work in the navy-yard. No one can doubt the enthusiasm of the people at present. From Racine, through Chicago, at Pittsburg, Harrisburg, in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, the scene along the road was the same—men drilling, companies arriving and departing, regiments moving off in the trains from the dim-eyed mourners who filled the station, Union flags flying from staff and steeple, advertisements on the walls offering various inducements in rival corps—boys and children dressed in uniform, and shouldering mimic muskets—three-fourths of the passengers in every train wear some sign or token that for the time they are soldiers. One fine old man, in a blue cavalry jacket with yellow braid, attracted my attention, as he was in a private's dress, and looked like a gentleman. I heard his story. He had never been in the army, as I had imagined; had seen no service, but when the war began he learnt cavalry drill of an old soldier in his neighbourhood. He made strong Union speeches, and urged the people of his village to go to the war. At last they said, "Why don't you go?" "I am sixty-five years of age," he said, "and beyond my time." But at last one day he said, "Now, boys, I'm going, and I have sent off my two sons to clear the way before me." But with all this zeal there is a great lack of knowledge and of efficiency.

#### REFUSAL TO BURY A YOUNG WOMAN.

(From the Bedfordshire Mercury, Oct. 19.)

This quiet village is likely to become notorious in consequence of the foolish conduct of its clergy and the importance of the question at issue in a national and constitutional point of view. The facts are briefly these:

In the matter of the death and burial of Charlotte King, daughter of William King, of Roxton, who died after eleven days' illness, and was buried in the churchyard on Wednesday, the 2nd Oct., 1861, the sexton tolled the bell at the death. Mrs. Holden, the wife of James Holden, attended to the deceased, accompanied by Mrs. King, the wife of William King, a cousin. Mrs. Holden went to the parish clerk's house on the Sunday, to give notice of the death, and to request that the bell might be tolled. The death took place about half-past three, and Mrs. Holden went to the clerk about half-past four; and the clerk, who also acts as sexton, tolled the bell. Mrs. Holden went on Tuesday morning to the clerk's house for the purpose of giving notice that the funeral would take place on Wednesday (the day following), at half-past three o'clock. The clerk, William Howard, was not at home, but Mrs. Holden saw his wife, who informed her that William Howard, the clerk, was going to Mr. Richardson's, the rector of Roxton, in the evening, to tell Mr. Richardson and Mr. Horsley, the curate, that the deceased had not been christened, and she thought they would neither of them come to bury her; and further said that the bell would not have been tolled if they had known she had not been christened. The clerk called on the parents in the evening, before he went to Mr. Richardson, to ask if the deceased had been christened. The mother asked the clerk "if he always went to the parents to ask that question?" He replied, "No." Then the mother said, "Why do you come to ask me?" Both the parents of the deceased are Baptists, but told him the deceased had not received infant baptism. The same day Mrs. King, one of the nurses, went to Mr. Richardson's with the certificate of the cause of death, and saw Mr. Richardson and Mr. Horsley, and told them that Howard, the clerk, was coming down to let them know that the deceased had not been baptized, and they said, "They dare not bury her, but if they had not been told it they should not have made any inquiry about it." No other communication was had with the parents upon the subject. The grave was dug and the burial delayed until four o'clock—the parents expecting, notwithstanding the message brought to them by the nurse,

that either Mr. Richardson or Mr. Horsley would attend; but neither of them did, and the bell was not tolled; the funeral took place, and the corpse was interred in silence. The young woman was an exemplary character in the village—a consistent member of the Independent Church, at Roxton, under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. W. Bolla."

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, October 23, 1861.

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 22.

The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes a letter from its correspondent at Königsberg, announcing that the Grand Cross of the Order of the Black Eagle has been conferred on the Duke of Magenta.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 22.

General Goyon arrived here yesterday evening. Mgr. Chigi, Papal Nuncio at Paris, has embarked for Rome.

##### ITALY.

NAPLES, Oct. 21.

The anniversary of the plebiscite in Naples and Sicily has everywhere been celebrated with enthusiasm. The English fleet in the bay of Naples was dressed with flags on the occasion.

MALTA, Oct. 19.

The Neapolitan reactionists have chartered a Maltese vessel through the agency of the former Bourbon consul.

Some Spanish refugees of the Carlist party have lately arrived here.

##### PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.

The entry of the King and Queen of Prussia into Berlin to-day was announced by salutes of artillery and the pealing of bells. The streets from the Frankfort Gate to the Royal Palace presented a most festive appearance, all the houses being richly decorated, and the roadway bordered by Venetian masks. The houses were crowded to the roofs, and the streets thronged by spectators to witness the entry of the King and Queen, who were welcomed with incessant cheers. Their Majesties were evidently gratified at their reception, and cordially bowed their thanks to the people.

#### DEFENCES FOR HELIGOLAND.

PARIS, Oct. 22.

The *Patrie* of this evening says, "England has decided upon executing extensive works of defence in the island of Heligoland."

##### POLAND.

CRACOW, Oct. 22.

The agitation in Warsaw is increasing. The authorities have taken still more rigorous measures for the maintenance of order.

##### SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 21.

The Infanta Donna Maria de la Concepcion died to-day.

It is expected that the majority of the members of the Cortes will remain favourable to the Ministry. A secret printing press has been seized in this city.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and suite, left Balmoral at 9.33 yesterday morning, and arrived at Aboyn, en route to Aberdeen, at 11.20. They reached St. Margaret's Station, Holyrood, Edinburgh, at half-past six.

Yesterday Parliament was formally prorogued to December 17.

THE MIDNIGHT-MEETING MOVEMENT.—A meeting was held at the Freemason's Tavern last night to report the results of the midnight-meeting movement. Colonel Worthy presided. It appeared from the report which was read that the movement in London and the provinces had resulted in the reclamation of 658 unfortunates. These facts may well encourage those who are encouraged in this good work. General Godwin remarked upon the difficulty they experienced in reaching the higher class of unfortunate women, and suggested that an industrial home should be founded for their especial benefit. The committee intend to arrange for a series of midnight meetings during the forthcoming winter.

#### MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up, to this morning's market, the arrivals of English wheat were somewhat on the increase. Generally speaking, the trade ruled inactive, yet no change took place in the value either of red or white qualities, compared with Monday, that day's improvement being fairly supported. Importers of foreign wheat were firm, and the quotations were well maintained. The show of samples was only moderate. Floating cargoes of grain sold somewhat freely, at extreme rates. The trade for barley ruled firm, and the quotations were well supported. New malt sold slowly, at late rates; but of qualities were very dull. Oats were in steady request, at fully previous currencies. Beans and peas were firm, and quite as dear as on Monday. In flour, a very moderate business was transacted; nevertheless, prices ruled firm.



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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1861.

## SUMMARY.

MR. RUSSELL'S last letter from Washington is the most valuable review of the state of affairs in America that has been received for some time past. It is sombre and desponding. While the North is still all for a vigorous prosecution of the war, the prospects of the Federal cause, spite of General McClellan's exertions, scarcely improve. His military resources, immense as they are, are inadequate to the conquest of Virginia, or to the removal of the enemy from the banks of the Potomac. The Confederates have the advantage of position, if not of numbers. While there is this dead lock in front of Washington, the South more than maintains its footing in Kentucky and Missouri. In the former State the Confederates have the advantage; in the latter, General Fremont, with a superior force pursues an enemy that eludes his grasp, and may draw the impulsive "Pathfinder" into a trap. Though at present gaining no successes, the huge Federal army is becoming an overshadowing power, that threatens to make short work of the institutions of the country. In other words, a military despotism "looms in the distance." There is no present hope of a settlement either from inaction or war. Difficulties increase on every hand as the area of hostilities widen, and, though the North is in a blaze of warlike ardour, raising troops and providing armaments at a most prodigal expenditure, the chances of conquering the South or even retreating the Border States, were never less hopeful.

Meanwhile the slavery question has sunk in the background, and reappears only in the fervid orations of such ardent friends of the negro as the Hon. Charles Sumner. That distinguished senator has been addressing a great Republic Convention at Worcester, and urges that "the overthrow of slavery will at once make an end of the war." He proposes that the Federalists shall not carry the war into Africa, but carry Africa into the war, by the adoption of "a simple declaration that all men coming within the line of the United States troops shall be regarded as freemen." By an emancipation policy, four millions of enemies intermingled with the rebels, toiling in their fields, digging in their camps, and sitting at their firesides, would become four millions of allies to the National Government. He would give compensation to relieve the hardships of individual cases, or of meritorious classes—for "better an empty treasury than a single slave." These sentiments were received with "the most enthusiastic and long continued demonstrations of applause;" but—mark the result! the men of Massachusetts, the most anti-slavery state of the Union, voted down the resolutions that embodied them. It can now hardly be contended that the North is carrying on the war for the extinction of slavery.

In every way our interest in this deplorable struggle must increase. To say nothing of the paralysis of trade, the diminishing supply of cotton, the partial or entire closing of factories in Lancashire, distress and enforced idleness are beginning to produce their usual results—an increase of crime. At the Birmingham Quarter Sessions on Monday, Mr. Recorder Hill was under the disagreeable necessity of referring to the heavy calendar. Birmingham, he said, did not stand alone in that particular, but there had been an increase in the commitments

over a large portion of the country. This unhappy phenomenon he traced to a depression in the prosperity of the nation under peculiar circumstances, which entailed severe trials upon a large portion of the community. Still it is gratifying to observe with what prompt condemnation the insidious suggestion of Captain Jervis, the member for Harwich, has been received, that England should cut the Gordian knot of her difficulties, and supply herself with cotton and tobacco by breaking the blockade. Our neutrality will be maintained in spite of the heavy penalties entailed upon us, and of the violent animosity of the Federal Government against this country, which three months ago, Mr. Russell declares, almost led to a declaration of war.

The Conservative M.P.'s for Essex have carried off the palm in the outdoor speaking of the week—a distinction due rather to the prominence given to their lucubrations than to their intrinsic merits. If, as is reported, the adherents of Lord Derby meditate a grand assault on Downing-street next Session, they are careful to conceal their purpose. No one would gather such intention from the mild and neutral speeches of Sir John Pakington, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Baring. Major Beresford is indeed more frank when he confesses that the object of party organisation, which he lauds, is to secure the sweets of office. That somewhat reckless partisan, with his colleagues, Mr. Du Cane and Mr. Papillon, proclaim that the question of Parliamentary Reform is buried and detested, and find the liveliest satisfaction in reviewing the Wednesday triumphs of Toryism last session, for which they seem almost ready to tolerate the continuance of a Palmerston government. We have little faith in these post-prandial utterances, though they leave a general conviction that it will be difficult to unite the Opposition in a direct attack on the Government, and that, in such an event, the Liberal party in the House of Commons will be left to fight the battle of political and ecclesiastical reform with cold support from their nominal leaders. We hail the outspoken language of Mr. Collier at Plymouth as a sign that it will be hard to seduce the Liberals into any compromise on the Church-rate question.

The Rev. Newman Hall has been presented with a gratifying and well-deserved memento of his efforts to provide innocent recreation for working men by a large number of those who have profited by his efforts. The week-day lectures at Surrey Chapel have fully justified the anticipation of their success, and have gone far to silence objections to the use of places of worship for useful secular purposes. If Mr. Spurgeon's like experiment at the Metropolitan Tabernacle has not been equally unquestioned, it is due not less to the bald report of his lectures, and the eagerness to pervert his sentiments with a view to bring him into contempt, than to his own indiscreet and unrefined expressions.

Though the continental events of the week are of more than average interest, we have no space to refer to them at length. Both in Russia and Poland matters go from bad to worse. In Warsaw the Government has been greatly embarrassed by the closing of the Catholic churches by the clergy until "expiation has been made" for the forcible invasion of these places of worship by the military. The St. Petersburg University has been dissolved, and is to be re-organised; but the authorities, in the absence of the Emperor, are acting as though insurrection were imminent, and there were (as has indeed been affirmed) a league between Young Russia and Young Poland.—M. Benedetti has returned to Turin with the information that Baron Ricasoli's plans for overcoming the Roman difficulty cannot, at present, be entertained at the Tuileries. The French troops are to remain indefinitely in the Eternal City. But the question, for all that, is not "hung up." Father Passaglia's pamphlet in favour of the surrender of the temporal power of the Pope, which has nearly led to his arrest in Rome, has excited great sensation among the Italian clergy, and provoked other clerical publications on the same side—notably from Mgr. Liverani. In Rome, as well as at Turin and Naples, ecclesiastics are turning against their Head, and what is now only an incipient movement, may, unless the Emperor Napoleon departs from his present policy, become a schism.—In Hungary the struggle between the Austrian Government and the nation is becoming keener. M. Kossuth says that his countrymen, unaided, may chance to sink under their fiery trials, and calls upon Italy to create a diversion by reviving the Venetian question, and harassing Austria on the other flank, lest both should be beaten in detail.—The admirers of spectacles and mediæval ceremonials have been gratified to their hearts' content with full reports of the King of Prussia's coronation at Königsberg, upon the prominent feature of which we have commented elsewhere.

## "KING, BY THE GRACE OF GOD."

"THE rulers of Prussia receive their crown from God. To-morrow, therefore, I shall take the crown from the Lord's table and place it on my head. This is the signification of the expression, 'King, by the Grace of God,' and therein lies the sanctity of the Crown which is inviolable." So spoke King William of Prussia to the representatives of the Chambers whom he had summoned to his presence, on the day preceding the coronation, for the express purpose, it would seem, of instructing them in this glorious truth of political philosophy. We hope they understood and appreciated its full meaning. They could scarcely have missed it, especially as the King added, "The Crown has been surrounded by new institutions, by virtue of which you are destined to afford to it the benefit of your counsel. You will advise me, and I shall listen to your advice." Bravo! King James the First of England come back in spirit, to recommence in Germany the game which ended so disastrously in this country! We are not told whether the Prussian representatives made any reply to this very flattering address. They must have retired from the Royal presence with a most exalted notion of their constitutional functions, and with a very soothing idea of the graciousness of the monarch who took this opportunity of saying to them, "I am your master."

"King, by the Grace of God." An apt motto for the Hohenzollerns. Prussia is an European Power of so ancient a date—its several provinces were amalgamated into the existing kingdom by so good a warrant—its Sovereigns have so uniformly regulated their movements by a strict regard to divine mandates—that it would savour of impiety to doubt whence they receive their Crown. History—a history extending back scarcely a century and a half—throws a vivid light upon these august assumptions. The work of Thomas Carlyle on Frederick the Great will give the reader some notion of the practical meaning of the King of Prussia's speech. A *parvenu* Royalty, constituted by clever but unscrupulous ambition, the bright precipitate of the blackest crimes, most of them of comparatively modern date, is an appropriate tablet on which to write in large letters the doctrine of the divine right of kings. Possibly, William of Prussia deems the deeds of his ancestry a much fairer illumination of the old and worn-out text, than that supplied by Royal families who have successively come to grief. For, incredible as it may seem, there have been "Kings by the grace of God," the sanctity of whose crowns did not prove inviolable, and King William, who put in this claim for himself, had only just taken his farewell of an Imperial host whose uncle had trampled these sacred charters under foot, in cases much more deserving of respect than any that could have been put before him by the House of Hohenzollern. Did the monarch decant upon this topic before Napoleon III., as he paced with him the leafy avenues of Compiègne? Did he lay down this as the key-stone of his European policy, or, disdaining to cast his pearls before swine, and to give that which is holy to the dogs, did he reserve this esoteric doctrine for the ears of Prussian representatives?

"King, by the grace of God." A fitting time, truly, in which to enunciate so self-evident, incontestable, and popular a truth. What could have been more becoming or more timely than for a monarch just about to ascend the steps of his throne in the presence of the representatives of his people, to pause, and deliver a lecture on the supremacy and indefeasibility of his royal rights? Does not Prussia worship pedantry? Does she not govern everything—but practice—by theory? Do not her Professors lay down with scientific precision the rules by which the Divine nature and will must be bounded, and the absolute principles on which God is expected to carry on the moral government of the universe? Like people, like prince. The King is the chief of professors, and, as he puts forth his hand to take his crown, he stops to discourse upon the significance of the act, and to propound a theory of regal responsibility, wonderfully propitious to the "new institutions by which the Crown has been surrounded." It was a timely display of royal wisdom, not only to his own subjects, but to the rest of Europe. Victor Emmanuel would, no doubt, appreciate the delicate innuendo—and Napoleon would be pleased with the gratitude of his recent guest. It was a word of comfort to fallen dynasties—of hope to aspiring nationalities—of assurance to practical statesmen in an hour of more than common difficulty. How devoutly they will all thank God that Prussia has a King, and that he knows the value of "a word fitly spoken in due season." The spirit of Revolution will doubtless shrink away before that royal rebuke, as ghosts fade into invisibility at the crowing of the cock.

In sober earnest we are impelled to ask, is this the lesson best adapted to the times in which we live? Could nothing better than this come



from the depths of the kingly mind to calm the disquietude of Europe, and inspire into its bosom a hope of a better future? Is it true that the nations were created for the sake of their kings, and, if true, is it a truth specially opportune to the circumstances of Europe at this moment? It is pertinently remarked by the *Daily News*, apropos of the tenure by which his Majesty of Prussia professes to hold his crown, that "explain it how we will, it is precisely crowns of this kind, held by a mystical title, that now-a-days oftentimes tumble off." We wish no harm to King William; we have very little fear that a sovereign of his calibre will stop the march of nations to a higher destiny. The rising tide was not stayed by the command of Canute the Great, nor will the current of feeling which has set in towards self-government and nationality be turned back by a mistimed assertion of royal rights. We fear only for the monarch who, at such a juncture, could fancy the silly act of becoming one. For the worst feature of the folly is that it betokens a wretched soil. This man with his dreams of Divine right, and his fond interpretations of them, is not made of the stuff which Germany is likely to find serviceable in the struggles and trials that await her. He has no mission to the approaching age. There is nothing within his mind capable of grappling with the stern practical questions that are coming up, year after year, for definite settlement. He is more interested in propounding obsolete and nonsensical theories, than in preparing to deal with "the inexorable logic of facts." The very ground upon which he stands is upheaving beneath his feet, and he knows no better way of meeting the danger, and adapting his throne to the altering position, than by solemnly announcing an old-world myth, as contemptible to reason as it is offensive to religion.

We repeat, that if the King of Prussia's speech has awakened fear in our breast, it is not so much for Europe as for himself. Were he other than he is, we might have augured a combination of absolute monarchs against the further development of constitutional rule. But, after all, we fall back upon the reflection that Sovereigns who rely upon words are seldom terrible in their deeds. King William's theories are not likely to be illustrated by King William's acts. We have had some taste of his methods of government, and they savour more of an unstable mind than of a steady hand. He is of mature age, and he has had sufficient opportunity to show decision of purpose if he had been capable of it. His course hitherto has not accorded with the loftiness of his assumptions. He is a man to dogmatise and to yield—to lay down astounding propositions, and to see them thrust aside by inevitable events before he can make up his mind to give effect to them. That he is an absolutist in heart he has let all the world know—that he will be an absolutist in policy will depend far more upon others than upon himself. No man with an open mouth is to be greatly feared, for his energy expends itself in phrases. "King, by the grace of God," is too self-adulatory a thought to William of Prussia to admit of any conscious necessity on his part to base his royalty upon the vigour of his government. His pride is his weakness. The danger is lest stronger men than he should flatter his vanity and use him as a tool. The man whose eyes are always looking to the clouds is apt enough to stumble over obstacles that a more modest mind would have seen and avoided.

#### DISSENTERS AND DAY-SCHOOL EDUCATION.

THE capital that is being made by the adherents of the State-Church out of the small proportion of children that are being educated in day-schools connected with Dissenting denominations is turned to account in two ways; first, as an argument in support of the claims of the Establishment; and secondly, as an argument in proof of the numerical minority of the Dissenters. We dealt with the first argument in our last number; we now propose to deal with the second. Some suggestions on the general subject of day-school education amongst Dissenters will naturally arise out of the facts which we shall be compelled to review.

It is a miserable thing in itself to be quarrelling about numbers. Two boys ready to fight over the very small capital of marbles which each possesses is not a more ludicrous sight. But in the matter of Church and Dissent, numbers possess a significance which it is scarcely possible to overrate. Prove that the Church Establishment which three hundred years ago comprised the wholenation; which sixty years ago comprised four-fifths of the nation, and which thirty years ago was estimated to include within its pale two-thirds of the whole number of people in this country, is now on no more than an equality with the other sects, and you prove a fact of the

weightiest character with regard to its loss of moral power, its inadaptation to the wants of the people, and its "claims" as a sect upon the State. Statesmen will recognise the gravity of this fact when they are unable to feel the force of any other. The people at large will be still more ready to show their appreciation of it. Who will humbly bow to the arrogant pretensions of the Church of a minority? Who will submit to the domination of a sinking sect? The advance of public opinion during the last ten years, with respect to the political ascendancy of the Establishment, has been to a great extent created by the official publication of the fact that the Episcopal denomination is now almost in a minority in this country. Nobody respects the "art of sinking." The public are not very remarkable for identifying themselves with a falling cause.

Now, the Education Returns have been caught at for the purpose of proving that the inferences drawn from the Census of Religious Worship have been altogether fallacious. The Church, says almost every Church speaker, who mounts the platform either of a Church Defence or Diocesan Education meeting, educates 76 per cent. of the people; therefore 76 per cent. of the people belong to the Church. Talk about Dissenters constituting 48 per cent. of the population! How can they do so when only 24 per cent. of the children of this country are found in Dissenting schools? We do not care to meet this style of argument with argument, we will meet it with a fact. The fact is this, that nearly one half of the children in the National Schools of England and Wales are the children of Dissenting parents. There are two curious returns in the report of one of the Assistant Commissioners on Education which throw a remarkable light on this point. Mr. Cumin, in his report on the state of education in Bristol and Plymouth, gives us returns, derived from the schoolmasters, of the religious denominations of the parents and children at two National Schools in these towns. The first is Charles' National School, Plymouth. Out of twenty-eight parents of scholars in this school nineteen were Churchmen, seven were professed Dissenters, two were non-religious. The second school is St. Paul's National School, Bristol. The results of the religious census of this school were as follows:—Parents attending church, sixty-five; parents attending chapels, ninety; parents attending neither church nor chapel, forty; total, one hundred and ninety-five. It will thus be seen how it is possible for Dissenters to be educating only one-fourth in number of the children of this country, and yet for them to constitute nearly one-half of the population. The Education Returns of the Assistant Commissioners, indeed, verify in a remarkable manner, the conclusions previously established by the Census of Religious Worship. The Church of England may be the great "educator," but she is only like a hen sitting on ducks' eggs. Half her brood will forsake her as soon as the nursing process is completed.

But how is it that something like one-half of the children of Dissenters should be compelled to resort to Church schools for their education? It is a patent and unquestionable fact that they do so. We all know it, and we all resent one of its most customary consequences—the compulsory attendance of Dissenting day-scholars at the Church Sunday-schools. Dissenters of the poorer classes have, however, no alternative between submitting to this miserable tyranny and foregoing altogether the advantages of education for their children. They have no other schools but National Schools to which to send them. The general indifference of the Nonconformist churches of this country with respect to day-school education, or their inability to meet its demands, is at the root of this evil. They either do not care that the children of those who are members of their own congregations and the children of those who are members of no congregations should be trained under the influence of a daily Christian education, or they have hitherto been positively unable to supply the materials and keep in successful working the machinery necessary for this purpose.

Let us at once and frankly say, on behalf of the Nonconformist churches, that we do not accept the reproach which has been levelled at them in this matter. The first to commence the work of public day-school education—commencing when the Established Church actively and strenuously opposed it—they have relaxed their efforts only from a sense of the higher claims of the spiritual destitution of great masses of their fellow-countrymen. They have felt that one work, above all others, was binding upon them; and this work they have nobly discharged. Through their exertions the Gospel is now preached to millions of their fellow-countrymen, who, but for their aid, could never have heard it. Their churches, preaching stations, and Sunday-schools have held one half, at least, of the people from relapsing into practical

heathenism. This work they have discharged without the aid of any "million fund," of any vast public endowments, of any Commission, or any Bounty-office. The *Quarterly* of this month speaks of the educational efforts of the Established Church as the greatest work of public benevolence ever performed by any people. Why it dwindles into insignificance when compared with the sacrifices which the Nonconformists of this country have made on behalf of the religious teaching of the last and the present generation. We therefore reject the stigma which has been cast at Dissent for its want of interest in day-school education. It has, it is true, neglected it. It has been doing the Church's work—and it has had enough on its hands in doing it.

But what was excusable once is, we hold, excusable now no longer. The time has come when Dissenters must be as aggressive in the matter of day-school education as they have been in supplying the means of religious worship. Their congregations, in many instances, are now as wealthy as those of the Church. They are more habituated to giving; they are more apt to teach; they are better organised. Above all, they are more self-reliant. It is their duty to take this matter up now because they can take it up. With the wealth, the activity and the energy at their command they might, in a few years, bring themselves abreast of the Church in this as in other matters. This motive alone, however, would not be the most successfully operative or the most praiseworthy. They have it in their power, by proper day-school education, carried on with the same motive and in the same spirit that characterise their Sunday-school work, to Christianise the hearts and homes of nearly half the rising generation. And unless they do it it will not be done. Neither the State nor the State-Church can do it. The perfunctory teaching of practically irresponsible teachers selected for their work, like the pupil-teachers under the Privy-Council system, years before their characters are formed, or anything can be known of their moral or religious tendencies, is utterly incapable of doing it. Teaching, with them, is a "profession." With us, if we are to teach, it must be a vocation.

We summon Nonconformists of all sections to consider this matter. They must be up and doing. There has never been such an opportunity given to them as they have now. The ranks of the State-Educationists are broken and disorganised. The Church is half paralysed with fear. There is a chance of freer and fairer competition than we have had at any period during the last twenty years. It will be to our loss and our shame if we are not now on the alert. It has hitherto been a misfortune that we have been compelled to allow the Church to be "the educator of the people." Because it has been a misfortune and not a crime we have not suffered for it. Although the Church has been the educator she is weaker, and we are stronger than was the case a quarter of a century ago. But we can do now what could not have been done then. If we do it not we shall most assuredly and most righteously reap the fatal consequences of our neglect.

#### WILLIAM SHARMAN-CRAWFORD.

WE have sometimes thought that if Diogenes with his lantern were still going about the world in search of an honest man, his cynicism and incredulity would have vanished in presence of the venerable reformer, who has just breathed his last after a life of unceasing devotion to civil and religious liberty. Mr. Crawford is a type of a class of political reformers that are fast becoming extinct in an age that regards success as the chief passport to fame. He was one of those pioneers of progress who are content to labour on in faith, and find in the working out of their own convictions, a satisfaction that ordinary politicians can only derive from the realisation of their aims. Firm as a rock in adherence to his principles, his integrity of character, modesty of demeanour, and singleness of purpose extorted the respect of all parties, spite of his Radical creed. Mr. Crawford in the course of a long political career was ever one of "the forlorn hope." The father of the Irish tenant-right movement did not live to see his equitable proposals embodied in the statute book, though his persevering advocacy of that question has helped to improve the relations of the owners and occupiers of the soil in Ireland. Our elder readers will not have forgotten his hearty support, both in and out of Parliament, of the complete suffrage movement of Joseph Sturge, and that he alone of modern politicians had the courage to propose in the House of Commons a resolution in favour of the separation of Church and State. Mr. Crawford was emphatically the unswerving enemy of class legislation. Other men have entered into his labours, and will be encouraged to perseverance by the example he has



left of a life long devotion to Radical principles, advocated through good and evil report, without bitterness or self-seeking. Though the memory of his services as an English Reformer has somewhat faded away in the lapse of time, his zealous advocacy of justice to Ireland—apart from the Repeal bubble, which he never supported—endured him to his countrymen, and have at his decease drawn forth expressions of regret and affectionate veneration from all sections of Irishmen, such as perhaps no other name could extort. William Sharman-Crawford will be remembered with honour and admiration by all who had the privilege of working in the same cause, and not the least by those who fought with him in the front rank for popular enfranchisement.

#### HALFPENNY LITERATURE.

WHILE the great changes that the newspaper press is undergoing, in consequence of the repeal of the paper duties, excites general attention, little notice has been taken of the revolution that is taking place in cheap literature. A penny seems to be the lowest price at which a newspaper can be produced. There have been one or two attempts to establish a halfpenny press, but they have signally failed. It is otherwise with the cheap serials that issue weekly by hundreds of thousands from the metropolis. The periodicals typified by the *London Journal* and *Reynolds's Miscellany* on the one hand, and the *Leisure Hour* and *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper* on the other, are already the aristocracy of cheap literature. They are exposed to a keen competition from a shoal of halfpenny small fry that began to appear a month before the paper duty was abolished, and are now in full career. The penny serials have met the new state of things by doubling their size, and now contain sixteen pages of matter. The new comers have simply stepped in to occupy the vacant ground; being in size and form the same as their elder brethren before the first of October. Eight pages of matter, including woodcuts, for a halfpenny! Can periodicals at this low price be made to pay? We are assured that they can. There is reason to believe that the halfpenny magazine will in future take its place as one of the features of British literature, the most widely-extended of all, and reaching to a lower depth in the social scale than has yet been sounded.

Seven halfpenny magazines now compete with the higher-priced serials for the patronage of the masses—the *Halfpenny Gazette*, the *Halfpenny Miscellany*, the *Halfpenny Journal*, the *London Herald*, the *Welcome Guest*, the *Guide* and the *Cottage Journal*. They are all, with perhaps the exception of the last-named, cast in the same mould. The type has long been in existence in *Reynolds's Miscellany* and the *London Journal*. Multiply the influence wielded by the latter say tenfold, and we have something like a rough estimate of the new educational agency that has suddenly come into action. The cheap weekly serial has three distinctive features—an instalment of some exciting tale, spun out through successive numbers, piquant woodcuts to illustrate the story, and "Answers to Correspondents;" a medley of information and advice good, bad and indifferent. We need hardly say that the novel or romance is the backbone of these periodicals—the rest of the letter-press being mere garnish. Every number contains a portion of two distinct stories in different stages of development. Murders, duels, hair-breadth escapes, love intrigues, wild adventures and profligate scenes, form their staple. The following titles picked out from some of the numbers now before us will help to indicate the drift of the debasing trash that every week panders to the lowest tastes and appetites of its readers:—"Recollections of a Detective Police Officer;" "Partners in Crime, or the Betrayed Wife;" "The Ocean Knight, or the Golden Evidence;" "The Six Stages of Punishment, or the Ladder of Crime;" "Maritana the Gipsy Girl, or the Poisoners of Madrid;" "Recollections of a London Detective;" "The Black Band, or the Mysteries of Midnight;" "The Colleen Bawn, or O'Connor the Bride of Garryowen" (the story founded, of course, upon the celebrated Adelphi melodrama); "The Blindfolded Midwife, a Tale of Mystery and Horror;" "The Coral Island, or the Hereditary Curse" (a reproduction of one of Mr. Reynolds's prurient romances); and "Captain Sharke, or the Power of Love."

The substance of these stories answers to their exciting titles. Literary and artistic merit they have none. The ingenuity and imagination of the writer are absorbed in evolving a startling plot, in producing exciting situations, and in heaping horrors upon horrors—always, of course, "to be continued." The mental food upon which our working classes are invited to subsist consists of debasing stimulants. The ordinary incidents and characters of life are far too tame

to form an ingredient in these romances. Their heroes are aristocratic rascals, dissipated young men, abandoned women, pirates, assassins, gail birds, gipsies—the *dramatis personæ* of the lowest theatres in London. Crime and lust are the substratum of nearly every story—the prison, the station house, the theatre, the hulks, the robber's cave, the pothouse, the blazing house, or the dark vault, the machinery of the scene shifter. All the diseases of society are brought into daylight to minister to the depraved tastes of our operatives, our peasantry, our servants, of both sexes and all ages. The weekly dram is served out—it's "only a halfpenny"—and in such a way as to excite instead of satisfy the thirst. One tale of horror or intrigue succeeds another in endless succession, though such is the interest excited by these stimulating fictions, that the circulation of an established penny serial has been known to fall off some 50,000 in circulation at the winding up of a story.

To what extent this moral corruption poisons British society at its very foundation we cannot at present say. The world has heard much for many years of the prodigious circulation of the penny weeklies. Whether the halfpennies will rival them time will show. One of them boasts, we know not how truly, of its quarter of a million issue. They are, at all events, to be found in every small newsvendor's shop in London, and, no doubt, in the country, and it may not be unreasonable to assume that the circulation of this class of literature has been increased tenfold. The subject deserves the serious and renewed attention of all who value a healthy morality and religion. What is the influence exercised upon the masses of the people by the press and the pulpit—penny journalism and the great army of religious teachers—book-hawking unions and tract societies, compared with these fly-sheets that have the *entrée* of the home of every poor man that can read, and that find their way into the factory, the workshop, and the kitchen of middle-class society. What are the perils arising from the action of Popery, rationalism, and infidelity upon the lower grades of our population compared with the flood of halfpenny feculence which flows down to them *week by week* disguised in the form of seductive and stimulating fiction? The influence of the low theatre and penny gaff, however pernicious, is necessarily circumscribed. But the halfpenny dose of debasing fiction does its work at the fireside silently and simultaneously upon hundreds of thousands of our population, especially of the rising generation.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### FRANCE.

###### THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that the Italian question came on the tapis in the last council, and led to an animated debate, owing chiefly to the decided line taken by Count Persigny in favour of the Italian side. No resolutions seem to have been taken. The *Gazette de France* has received, and publishes, an official *communiqué*, which gives a denial to its assertions concerning a pretended warm discussion between Count Persigny and M. Thouvenel on the Italian question, and says:—"No such discussion took place, and no difference of opinion exists between the two ministers." Notwithstanding this disclaimer, it is believed that the statement is substantially correct, and that unfortunately the Emperor may have lent to the dilatory policy of M. Thouvenel rather than to the speedy solution which M. de Persigny would be glad to see.

In reference to this subject the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the Italian Government are prepared for one step on the re-opening of the Chambers at Turin:—"The documents themselves as well as the negotiations will be placed before Parliament, to which Ricasoli is responsible for his stewardship. Italy, as well as the world, will then know that everything has been done that an Italian Minister could do."

The *Moniteur* publishes a circular addressed by Count Persigny to Prefects of Departments, explaining the necessity of bringing charitable societies established without the formal sanction of the Government under the operation of the law. He particularly alludes to local societies of St. Vincent de Paul (the great Catholic organisation now perverted to political purposes), and condemns them for not allowing the principle of election to regulate the choice of dignitaries, as if they wish to make them serve as the tool of an idea foreign to charity. The committee, he says, cannot approve of the constitution of the superior council of the society at Paris, which is not appointed by the local societies, but fills up its ranks by its own authority. Count Persigny then instructs the prefects to authorise the societies according to the legal forms, and to ascertain if they wish to have a central representation in Paris. The votes of these societies, it is added, are to be forwarded to the Minister of the Interior, and the Emperor will determine upon the bases and principles of such central representation, and until this is done the prefects will prohibit the sittings of any superior central or provincial council, and will order their dissolution.

M. Persigny has recommenced his war against the press. The *Courrier des Alpes* and the *Journal des Rennes* have received a first warning, as have also the *France Centrale* and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The latter has been given in consequence of a passage in the well-known "Chronicle of the Fortnight," written by M. Forcade. The passage designated in the *avertissement*, and declared to be one in which the author "resorts to the most untruthful statements in order to propagate alarm in the country and excite hatred against the Government," occurs in the course of an elaborate discussion of the policy of the Bank of France in prospect of a deficient wheat harvest. The failure of the crops must in any case have caused difficulty; but M. Forcade observes, "If the crisis could not be averted, the political and financial administration of the Government in the circumstances calls for remark. Three principal points call for observation: viz., excessive increase of expenditure; an unwise impulsion given to public works, such as extensive demolitions and corresponding building undertakings in large towns and cities; and the absence of any settled principles in economic policy." M. Forcade goes on to say, that the natural and immediate result of a crisis was to disclose a scarcity of capital. "But if that crisis surprises a country the capital of which has been prodigally destroyed by unproductive expenditure, the perturbation is the deeper, and its consequent disorders are the more deplorable. If it bursts out just as excessive encouragements have been given to enterprises which fix capital, destroying its present disposability, it rages the more intensely. Lastly, if the Government itself has indulged an immoderate unproductive expenditure—if the Government itself has excited speculation instead of limiting it—the crisis, by its very existence, accuses the Government of improvidence, and warns it, in tones of severity, to change its course betimes." M. Forcade hopes that the sinister alarms now circulated may be belied by the event; but in any case the lesson must not be lost. "Even from a false alarm we may learn how important it is that the continued increase of our budgets should come to an end, how important it is to desist from the destruction of capital by demolitions which give an artificial excitement to building speculations, how important it is not to give a false character to the movements of industry and commerce by privileged and artificial institutions of credit." Lastly, M. Forcade expresses the conviction that "one day even capitalists will be convinced that there is no good financial Government without political liberty, without the full and vigorous control of representative assemblies, and the vigilant discussions of a free press."

It appears that M. Ratazzi, who arrived at Paris on Wednesday, has had an interview with M. Thouvenel, and it is reported that he will shortly have a similar one with the Emperor.

The *Moniteur* says:—"The reports lately current, caused by the publication of certain pamphlets, have excited the attention of the Government, which will take into consideration the adoption of measures against the publication of anonymous pamphlets."

The great anxiety of the consuming public for English goods has been taken advantage of by a variety of French dodgers, and old articles of home-made have been renovated and brushed up, and passed off at reduced prices, as specimens of English art and manufacture. The expected consequence, of course, is, that the articles will be found inferior, and English products, in consequence, lose favour with the public. So transparent a fraud, it is quite clear, cannot be of any long duration.

##### BELGIUM.

The Belgian journals give detailed accounts of the meeting between the Kings of Holland and of the Belgians at Liège. At 7 p.m., the King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Duke of Brabant, proceeded to a tent erected for the occasion at the Guillemins station. All the high officials, civil as well as military, were assembled there. At a quarter-past seven the cannon announced the arrival of King William. King Leopold advanced, with the Duke of Brabant, towards King William, and the two monarchs shook hands. The assembled multitude loudly cheered. The *cortège* was formed in the usual manner, and the two monarchs proceeded to the palace, driving along the Boulevards. In the evening the city of Liège was brilliantly illuminated. During a serenade given in front of the palace the two Kings appeared together at one of the windows of the palace, when they were again received with enthusiastic cheers.

##### ITALY.

###### THE ROMAN QUESTION.

M. Benedetti, the French Minister, returned to Turin on the 17th. The correspondent of the *Star* has the following gossip on the subject:—

The news from Paris respecting the Roman question is not very consolatory. The Emperor cannot take any definite resolve. He looks for a solution from time and the pressure of public opinion. He manifests the most lively sympathy with the Italian cause, but he cannot face the embarrassments created for him by the Catholic party. He reckons on the financial difficulties of the Court of Rome. This is nearly the substance of the news M. Benedetti brings from Paris. The vexation felt by the Emperor at the continuance of Baron Ricasoli as Minister of Foreign Affairs cannot be avowed. The substitution in the place of him of a more pliable Minister dares not be demanded. Signor Ratazzi has left for Paris with a letter from the King for the Emperor. He has no official mission from the Government. The King addresses Napoleon III. in order to soothe away the difficulties created by the presence of Ricasoli in the Foreign Office, and to ascertain, if possible, the real



thoughts of his Imperial Majesty. Signor Ratazzi is a very subtle-minded gentleman, polished, even honeyed in his manners, and an intimate friend of Victor Emmanuel. He will afterwards pay a short visit to the Rhine, in order to cut short the gossiping of certain journals which accuse him of intriguing to effect an entrance into the Ministry, and to hasten the fall of Ricasoli. For my own part, I believe in the approaching coalition of those two politicians. Prussia recoils from the recognition of the kingdom of Italy. M. Brasseur de Saint Simon, Prussian ambassador here, avows with regret that his Government is not sufficiently convinced of the possibility and reality of a united and independent Italy, and that it does not wish to enter into any engagement in the face of possible events. This is said to have been the definite reply of King William to the Emperor at Compiegne. Hopes are entertained, however, of overcoming this stiffness, which is rather personal to the present Minister of Foreign Affairs of Prussia, who cannot forget his former attachment to the Bourbons, whom he officially represented at London during the suspension of diplomatic relations between the Courts of Naples and St. James.

The present arrangements for the government of Naples are referred to in a communication from Turin of the 18th. The writer says:—"General de La Marmora was to leave that evening for Naples to replace Cialdini, who would arrive at Turin in the beginning of next week."

The *Movimento* states that Garibaldi has never left Caprea, but that he has received a visit from General Miccolawski.

Several Bourbon conspirators, among whom is Prince Attajano, have been arrested at Naples. Reports were current of an approaching reactionary movement. Four bersaglieri, who had inadvertently entered the Papal territory near Rieti, have been made prisoners.

#### ROME.

On Saturday week the Pope summoned several cardinals to a council at the Vatican, for the purpose of considering what measures should be taken against the Abbé Passaglia. On the morning of the 15th the police entered the house of Madame Fulgens, with the intention of arresting the Abbé, but failed to find him. Madame Fulgens protested against this violation of her dwelling, declaring herself to be a British subject. During their visit the police seized all the Abbé's letters and papers. The Abbé remains at liberty; but has been suspended from the exercise of his priestly functions for having refused to make a retraction of his pamphlet. The affair greatly occupies the attention of the public at Rome.

Father Passaglia has published a second Latin pamphlet, entitled "The Duty of the Bishop of Rome and Sovereign Pontiff to remain in the Holy City, even when it shall become the capital of the kingdom of Italy."

The Abbé Simonetti, Assistant Secretary of the Apostolic Office of Church Penitents, and Professor of Philosophy in the College of the Propaganda, was arrested on Sunday week as he was going to church to say mass. This ecclesiastic was once a Jesuit, but he left the order in 1849. He is now confined in the Dioeletian Baths prison, and it is said that papers compromising him very seriously have been found in his house. It seems that he was in correspondence with Father Passi, who was arrested about a month since. A very learned priest, by name Abbé Parfetti, has fled from Rome. The Canon Pedemonte, a Piedmontese, who was arrested some weeks ago, has just been released on condition of giving up his canonry and leaving Rome.

The schism predicted by Father Passaglia as the result of the Pope's obstinacy is already making rapid progress among the Italian clergy.

The French military authorities at Rome have contracted for the supply of provisions to the French garrison for another year.

The *Italie* publishes a letter addressed by Mgr. Liverani, apostolic pronotary, to Cardinal Marini, urging him to endeavour, by his efforts and wise counsels, to bring back the Pope to the sentiments of conciliation, Christian charity, and mildness, which would be much more in accordance with his sacred character, and the interests of the Church and of Italy, than the inflexible proceedings and blind hostility inspired by the camarilla which surrounds him. The cardinal adduces arguments to prove that the Church of Rome, in the most important crises of its history, has always been inclined to compromises; he also brings forward numerous proofs of the firm resolve of the Italian people to constitute its unity, and expresses much sorrow at the merciless execution of Locatelli.

The cardinal, it is announced, strongly disapproves of the letter, and considers it insulting to the dignity of the Pope and his Government. He protests that he had no previous connexion with Mgr. Liverani, and that the letter in question was published before it reached him.

#### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

A circular has been addressed by the Chancellor of Hungary to the Obergespanns, requesting to know whether it would be possible to reckon on the support of the functionaries of the Comitats in levying the recruits.

It is said that in consequence of the modification of the stamp duty effected by the Government in Hungary, the members of the Hungarian Chancellery intend addressing representations to the Emperor, and to tender their resignation should the Government continue to demand the execution of unconstitutional decrees.

The functionaries forming the Assembly of the Comitats of Arad, lately dissolved, will remain in

office until the 1st of November next, in order to prevent anarchy.

On the night of the 17th a noisy and offensive mock serenade was executed by the populace of Pesth before the house of M. Kappy, the Government Commissioner. The police and the military interfered, and some shots were fired, on which the crowd immediately dispersed. No person was wounded. A large number of soldiers occupied the streets, and perfect tranquillity was re-established.

An Imperial patent has been published ordering the collection of the direct taxes in the same manner as last year, with the reservation, however, that any changes in the taxation, which may be necessitated by circumstances, shall be constitutionally effected.

#### PRUSSIA.

##### THE CORONATION OF THE KING.

The coronation of the King of Prussia took place on Friday at Königsberg. The splendour displayed in the various processions was very great. After the coronation ceremony, which took place in the church of the Castle, the processions proceeded at noon to the Throne-room, where Cardinal Geissel, in the name of the Catholic clergy, and Prince Solms, in the name of the nobility, addressed the King. His Majesty then proceeded down the grand staircase to the courtyard, and, surrounded by the whole Court, his Ministers, and the invited witnesses of the coronation, received the addresses of the presidents of the Prussian Chambers, and of Count Dohna-Lauk, representative of the Estates. The King, in reply to these addresses, said:—

The Kings of Prussia have now worn the crown for 160 years. I am the first King to ascend the throne since the crown has been surrounded with institutions in harmony with our times. But, remembering that the crown comes from God, I have notified by my coronation in a sacred place that I have received it in humility from His hands. I know that the prayers of my people have accompanied me in this solemn act, and that they also pray that the blessing of the Almighty may rest on my government. The love and fidelity which have been displayed towards me since my accession to the throne, and which have just been manifested in so touching a manner, are tokens that I may reckon, under all circumstances, on the fidelity, devotedness, and self-sacrificing spirit of my people. Trusting in these qualities I could renounce the custom of requiring an oath of allegiance and fidelity from my faithful people. The gratifying proofs of affection and devotion which were lately afforded me on the occasion of a fatal event have strengthened this confidence. The providence of God has preserved the blessing of peace to the dear Fatherland. My valiant army will protect it against dangers from without. As regards dangers in the interior, Prussia will remain free from them, because the throne of her kings remains strong in its power and its rights. If the unity between King and people, which has made Prussia great, continues to exist, we shall be enabled, on the ground of acknowledged rights, to resist the dangers of an agitated period and all the threatening storms. May God will it so!

The Minister then read the Act of Foundation of the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle, of the Order of the Crown, and of the extension of the Order of Hohenzollern. He also read an act of amnesty, several grants of nobility, and grants of orders.

The King, when the ceremonies had been concluded, lowered his sceptre three times, and re-entered the Castle amid the hearty and enthusiastic cheers of the people.

On Thursday, at the reception of the functionaries, deputies, and other persons invited to witness the coronation, the King, addressing the members of the Prussian Diet, said:—

I desired to summon the representatives of the Chambers to my presence even before the coronation, and I thank you for having complied with my wish. The rulers of Prussia receive their crown from God. Tomorrow, therefore, I shall take the crown from the Lord's table and place it on my head. This is the significance of the expression, "King by the grace of God," and therein lies the sanctity of the crown which is inviolable. I know that you will thus understand the meaning of the act which I have summoned you to witness. The crown has been surrounded by new institutions, by virtue of which you are destined to afford it the benefit of your counsel. You will advise me, and I shall listen to your advice."

The King and Queen of Prussia arrived at Dantzic at six o'clock on Sunday evening, and were received by the civil and military authorities. The city was illuminated.

Great enthusiasm was displayed towards the King by the inhabitants. A grand banquet was given in the evening in the Artushof.

The Prussian *Moniteur* publishes a decree of amnesty on the occasion of the coronation. Amongst other provisions of this decree we remark the following:—

In execution of the ulterior pardons, promised in our decree of the 12th of January last, we will:—Article 1. To remit the unfulfilled terms of imprisonment and fine, also any unpaid expenses of persons condemned for offences against the law of the press, and the decree upon the right of reunion and association. Article 7. Our desire also is that individuals guilty of grave crimes, who by their conduct, or by other circumstances in their favour, have merited indulgence, or may be restored to liberty without danger, share in the present act of amnesty. We have, consequently, given special orders, upon the report of our Minister of Justice, for setting at liberty the condemned of this class.

Königsberg, October 18, 1861.

WILLIAM.

Countersigned by the Ministers.

#### GERMANY.

The *Weeser Zeitung* publishes the plan submitted by Bremen for the formation of a German fleet,

according to which Prussia would undertake to construct a fleet sufficiently strong to guard the coast against any attack by Denmark, and to protect the German flag in Eastern Asia. This fleet would also have to comply with the requisitions of the consular agents of all the German States.

#### SWITZERLAND.

M. Grandguillot having, in a recent article in the *Constitutionnel*, persisted in his charges against the Government of Geneva, the latter has determined to bring an action against him for libel in the French law courts.

#### POLAND.

The following telegrams have been published:—

"CRACOW, Oct. 16.—Yesterday being the day appointed for the celebration of the Kosciusko anniversary in Warsaw, the Bourse and all the shops were closed in that city, notwithstanding the severe prohibition of the authorities. Military surrounded the churches, which were thronged by the inhabitants. Numerous arrests were made, without distinction as to age or sex. Great agitation prevails."

"WARSAW, Oct. 16.—Notwithstanding the prohibition of the authorities and the proclamation of a state of siege, the projected demonstration took place here to-day. Numerous arrests were made in consequence, and the crowds of people were dispersed by a charge of cavalry, without, however, any blood being shed."

"DRESDEN, Oct. 17.—The official Dresden journal of to-day publishes a letter from its correspondent at Warsaw, announcing that on the occasion of the Kosciusko anniversary the military, who surrounded the churches in the evening while they were thronged with people, would not permit any one to leave."

"BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The *Prussian Gazette* of to-day has news from Warsaw, dated yesterday noon, asserting that persons who refused to leave two of the churches of Warsaw on the night of the 15th inst., were arrested by the military, who, however, paid due respect to the sanctity of the places. No person was killed or even wounded."

"CRACOW, Oct. 19.—News from Warsaw announces that several of the churches in that city had been forcibly entered by the military, and the male portion of the congregations conveyed by them to the citadel. Half the persons thus arrested had been since set at liberty. It was asserted, however, that 2,000 prisoners yet remaining would be drafted into different regiments for military service. The clergy had closed the churches on account of their profanation by the military."

"BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Private letters received here from Warsaw, dated the 16th inst., state that the General Consistory of the Archbishopric of Warsaw has addressed a circular letter to the vicars of the parish churches, informing them that, in consequence of the profanation of the Cathedral and the Church of St. Bernard, in Warsaw, the ecclesiastical seal would be affixed to the doors of both buildings on the 17th inst., and that no religious service would be held in them until an expiation (? purification) had been made. The circular letter then orders that, as other churches are liable to be similarly profaned, all churches are to remain closed from the 17th inst., until guarantees are given that the temples will be secured against further profanation. The same private letters also announce that the Council of State met at Warsaw on the 16th inst., and resolved, on account of existing circumstances, to suspend its sittings."

"CRACOW, Oct. 21.—Communication with Warsaw is now difficult. News has, however, been received here from that city to the 19th inst., which states that the Catholic and Protestant churches still remained closed. The people prayed before the doors of the churches. Arrests continued to take place. Among the persons who had already been arrested were the son of Count Zamoycki and other leading citizens. The banker Toeplitz had been imprisoned. Five hundred merchants had been fined one hundred roubles each for closing their warehouses on the 15th inst."

General Lambert, on the occasion of placing the kingdom of Poland in a state of siege, published a proclamation to the people, in which he assigns the following reasons for resorting to that course:—

Political manifestations have taken place under pretence of religious ceremonies. At the funeral of the Archbishop of Warsaw, for instance, seditious emblems were carried in procession, calling to mind the union of Poland and Lithuania. In consequence of the culpable conduct and complicity of several Roman Catholic priests, the churches of that faith have become places for manifestations hostile to the Government, and the priests deliver sermons exciting to hatred and contempt of it. Both inside and outside the churches the people sing hymns which are interdicted by the authorities; collections are made for a revolutionary object, and in certain places the prayers delivered at official solemnities for the prosperity of the Emperor and King have been replaced by prohibited hymns. All these facts constitute a series of offences which cannot be tolerated. Nevertheless, the approach of the elections for the municipal and district councils decided me on not adopting any coercive measures, in order not to shackle the exercise of the institutions granted to the country. The manner, however, in which the elections passed off has not justified my expectations; they have taken place in many localities under the influence of a moral constraint, accompanied by manifestations hostile to the powers that be. The electors, forgetting that their rights are confined to the election of members and candidates to the municipal and district councils, have signed requests and addresses which are legally prohibited to them. Acts of this kind, threatening the overthrow of legal authority, and having introduced anarchy into the country, compel the Government to adopt the most effectual measures. This is why, in conformity with the



orders of the Emperor, the kingdom of Poland is declared in a state of siege, in order to secure the tranquillity of the peaceable inhabitants as well as public order.

This document, in addition to the provisions usual in such cases, contains a certain number of measures affecting youth and even children. It says:—

Boys are hereby forbidden to be lounging and idling about the streets; and, in case of any so offending, their parents, guardians, masters, or employers shall be responsible for their conduct. Students and collegians are forbidden to leave their homes without necessity, or to frequent places of public resort. The parents and guardians of these young people are required to keep careful watch over their conduct both at home and abroad; manufacturers or masters who have workmen or apprentices must not let them go out without good cause, and under no pretext after nine at night.

As to crowds, they are forbidden, even in case of fire.

#### RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg to Oct. 15, report upon the still unsettled state of affairs. The soldiers were out on the 14th, and were actively engaged in driving the people and students from the ground between the University and the Academy of Fine Arts. The secret police had tried to seduce the students to attend a meeting called by the spies themselves, but had failed, the students having even postponed a meeting called by themselves. It is reported that the young gentlemen are behaving very well. There were still about seventy in the fortress.

The most important news is that the University is practically dissolved. "The University is now not only shut, but dissolved. An order is placarded all over St. Petersburg, announcing the dissolution, and directing all who wish to become students at the University, as it is about to be reconstituted in accordance with the regulations lately issued, to send in petitions to that effect before Saturday.

The University of St. Petersburg is to be reopened as soon as possible, in consequence, it is supposed, of a despatch received from the Emperor. The entrance tickets are to be suppressed, and with them, as a matter of course, the obnoxious sentinels to whom it was intended they should be shown. There are only five or six more points to be determined, and then the difference between the University and the Minister of Public Instruction will be at an end. The Emperor has closed the Universities of Moscow and Kazan.

#### TURKEY.

It is rumoured at the Porte that his Imperial Majesty will visit Egypt in January next.

A Turkish war bulletin announces that a battle has been fought on the frontier of Montenegro, between the Turks and 3,000 insurgents and Montenegrins, resulting in the defeat and pursuit of the latter. The Turkish despatch adds that the Montenegrin frontier was respected; but the Montenegrins, on the contrary, state that it was violated by the Turks.

Letters from Ragusa affirm that a secret treaty has been concluded between Servia and Montenegro.

The report as to the Sultan being the husband of one wife is not correct. His Majesty is following the traditions of his house, and is now said to be organising a domestic establishment on a scale similar to that which brought the empire to the verge of bankruptcy under the feeble rule of his late brother. The *Post* correspondent says:—

It was said weeks ago, and locally believed by all Pers, that the whole of the late Sultan's harem had been shipped over to the old seraglio, and there installed on the meagre of board wages. Indeed, I believe I reported as much myself at the time, and lavished deserved praise on his Majesty for such excellent energy and good sense. Well, the informant above referred to now assures me that not one of Abdul Medjid's whole "eight hundred" has yet left Dolma-bakché. Apartments are, indeed, being prepared for them at the old serai, but as yet they remain at the new palace, swelling the total of womankind now within its precincts to nearly thirteen hundred. Let us not deceive ourselves. The present Sultan is as perfect a Mussulman as his father; and whatever may be the energy of character or administrative ability which he may display in matters of State, his personal tastes and habits—all traditional and hereditary as they are—are but little likely to confine their gratification within the limits which Western ethics have in that case made and provided. Let nothing more, therefore, be said about a one-wife Sultan. Abdul Aziz may prove a vigorous reformer, and may even rest re Turkey to something like her old solvency and independence; but monogamic economist he is not, nor is likely to become.

#### EGYPT.

The intelligence from Egypt is very gloomy. The extraordinary inundation of the Nile has destroyed more than fifty villages. The railroad is torn up; the telegraph line between Alexandria and Corfu is broken. The palace of Ismail Pacha, and another belonging to Mustapha Pacha, are destroyed. From the cotton districts, which lie chiefly beyond the eastern branch of the Nile, reports agree in stating that a large portion of the crop is lost or damaged, though it still seems impossible to form an estimate of the amount. An immense number of villages have lost the whole of their stock of grain, and will have to look to the Government even for seed.

#### MEXICO.

We (*Post*) believe we may state that, subject to the terms of the convention between England, France, and Spain, which is likely to be concluded in

the course of a few days, the expedition which is about to be despatched to Mexico will consist of three squadrons, respectively furnished by the contracting parties. It is understood that for the purpose of affording immediate and efficient protection to the lives and properties of foreigners resident in Mexico, her Catholic Majesty and the Emperor of the French have determined also to despatch a military force, consisting of six thousand men, of which five thousand will be contributed by Spain and one thousand by France.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* of Madrid says:—"Spain, France, and England will despatch a joint expedition to Mexico; but Spain will make a direct demand for satisfaction for the special insults she has received."

#### CHINA.

The *Gazette de St. Petersburg*, of October 11, publishes the Russian despatch from Peking, announcing the death of the Emperor of China. On the morning of the 24th August two decrees appeared in the *Official Gazette* of Peking, containing the last orders of his Imperial Majesty. By the first decree his eldest son was named as heir to the Celestial Empire; by the second, a Council, consisting of eight high Chinese dignitaries, was appointed to assist him in the duties of the Government. The name of Prince Kong, the Russian despatch says, does not appear in this list. The Emperor expired at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th of August.

All public business was suspended for twenty days, the official period of mourning.

A letter in the *Daily News* from Canton expresses the opinion that the Taepings have lost their golden opportunity:—

It may yet be too early to pronounce that it has been "found wanting;" but its well-wishers—and never before had it so many—are sorely cast down. Although more intimate acquaintance has exposed the imposture of its religious pretensions and the movement has been found to consist of no more than an organised brigandage on a scale of millions, it nevertheless seemed reasonable and consistent with experience to hope that some one of its many chiefs would rise with the occasion, and, by his ascendancy, evoke a new order, such as might be strengthened and regulated by the auspicious presence of a foreign force. History justified the belief that from among these bandits a ruler might be found for the renovation of the effete state; and still more did history give grounds for the belief that a salutary dynastic change might take place with less disturbance throughout the country than is caused by the continuance of the present aimless revolt. Hopes, however, are falling fast. The rebels of 1861 are still the rebels of 1859. Still wanton destruction and ruthless slaughter appear the sole objects of the rebellion. The statecraft of their chiefs seems to go no further than the uprooting all that previous centuries have planted. In place of a movement northwards to coalesce with those Shang-tung rebels whom Sangkolinsin is now rapidly defeating, and with whose assistance Peking might have been taken, the armies of Nankin have again scattered on predatory errands, widening the circle of ruin which surrounds their desolated capital. In Nankin itself, the few remaining streets are being levelled to furnish material for a gigantic palace for the Heavenly King, who has learnt so much by the events of recent years that he outdoes his rival Hien-fung, and lays claim to active jurisdiction over all earthly nations. Meanwhile the Imperialists are slowly regaining ground. The siege of Nankin is pressed, and arrears of pay are distributed to the troops. Every effort is made to recover the upper hand in the valley of the Yang-tze, in confidence that the innumerable bands of plunderers, who have spread over almost all the provinces, will be exterminated with ease, in detail.

#### AUSTRALIA.

Advices from Melbourne are to August 24. The great event of the month had been the elections, which had resulted in the return of a large majority of supporters of Mr. Heales. The Minister is said to have doubled the number of his supporters. The *Argus*, dissatisfied with the result, says:—

The new assembly will contain scarcely more than a half of the old members, and in personnel will be something worse than the last. The new Ministerial programme contained five leading features—protection to native industry—payment of members—repeal of the gold export duty—reform of the Upper House—and the occupation licences. On none of these points had there been any contest in the Assembly between the Ministry and the Opposition; and it is contended, therefore, that the appeal to the country has been taken on false issues, and that the result in no way affects the vote arrived at by the majority of the late House, nor does it justify the action of the Governor in giving Mr. Heales the privilege of dissolution.

Dates from Adelaide are to the 26th of August. The chief item of the month's news is the refusal of Mr. Justice Boothby to administer the provisions of the Real Property Act, and the action of Parliament thereon. A call of the House was moved for, with the view of taking the conduct of the justice into consideration. The motion condemning Mr. Boothby was lost; but it was decided to appoint a committee to inquire into the working of the laws relative to the Real Property Act. After this decision of the House a large indignation meeting was held, at which the conduct of Parliament was freely canvassed, and a resolution unanimously passed affirming the desirableness of an immediate dissolution. The affair caused great excitement.

There was a rumour, but unauthenticated, that Stuart had returned to the settled districts, after having been successful in crossing the continent to the north. An exploration party, auxiliary to that of Victoria, in search of Burke, had been despatched.

A valuable coal deposit had been discovered in Hindmarsh Island.

The news from New South Wales, is to the 24th of August. The Lambing Flat riots and their cause had been the principal topics of discussion during the month. The military and police force were still on the diggings, to preserve order. Several more arrests had been made; but the rioters had not attempted to offer further resistance. The Government had offered rewards for the apprehension of the three ringleaders. The diggers at Lambing Flat appointed delegates to wait upon the Governor to suggest an inquiry into the cause of the riots; his Excellency would not grant an interview. The feeling against the Chinese was still very strong in Sydney, as well as in the disturbed districts; and various meetings had been held to discuss the propriety of entirely excluding the Celestials from the colony.

Parliament was to meet for the despatch of business on the 3rd of September.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

Intelligence from New Zealand is pacific. The recent Ministerial changes had reduced the chances of war to a minimum. The *Times* Melbourne correspondent writes:—

The new Ministry is composed of men in whom the natives themselves have great confidence. The Chief Secretary is Dr. Featherston, the Superintendent of Wellington, who was deputed by the Wellington natives to protect their interests in the General Assembly. The Attorney-General is Mr. Fox, who was formerly principal agent to the New Zealand Company. The Secretary for Native Affairs is Mr. Mantell, a son of Dr. Mantell, the geologist. He is very familiar with the native language. The others I do not know personally. These men are fully prepared to carry out a system of local government which will satisfy the natives. The removal of Colonel Gore Browne will greatly facilitate the re-establishment of peace. With these two changes it is not of much importance who is Governor, but I have no doubt that Sir George Grey has sagacity enough to co-operate with the Ministry in conciliating the natives, and it is not unlikely that he will recommend that the exclusive management of native affairs be taken out of the hands of the Colonial office and the Governor, and vested in the local Governments. Unless this is done I firmly believe that wars will be rekindled.

The gold-fields of New Zealand were attracting much attention at Melbourne. About 3,000 ounces were received in Sydney, and about 700 ounces have arrived at Melbourne. This was magnified into 7,000 ounces, and several steamers were at once laid on for Otago.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The cultivation of cotton is attracting the attention of the people in the Bahamas. A public meeting for that purpose was held at Ram Cay on August 26.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AND THE PRINCE NAPOLEON.—The Prince and the Princess Clothilde arrived at Compiègne at half-past eleven on Saturday week, and, strange to say, at half-past six, just as dinner was about to be put on the table, they came away to Paris. The story is that the Empress, in a fit of fanaticism, so insulted the Prince on the subject of Rome that he suddenly took his hat and his wife and went away. He is now in his father's late apartments in the Palais Royal.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN AND THE CIVIL WAR.—A letter from Mr. Buchanan, which advocates a vigorous prosecution of the war, was read at a Union meeting in Pennsylvania on the 1st October. He says: Our recent military reverses, so far from producing despondency in the minds of a loyal and powerful people, will only animate them to more mighty exertions in sustaining a war which has become inevitable by the assault of the Confederate States upon Fort Sumter. This is the moment for action—for prompt, energetic, and united action—and not for the discussion of peace propositions.

FRANCE AND THE ISLAND OF SARDINIA.—It will be recollected that at the end of August last Mr. Roebuck made a positive statement at Sheffield to the effect that the cession of the island of Sardinia to the French was in contemplation. Mr. Cobden, it appears, wrote to M. Minghetti, who was then the Italian Minister of the Interior, putting the question point blank whether there is any truth in the rumour that Victor Emmanuel is going to sell the island of Sardinia for Rome. Minghetti replies: "I can positively assure you that the Italian Government never had any agreement, and never entered into any negotiation, for the cession of Sardinia, or any other part of the national territory." He is sure that the lamented Cavour would have spurned any such object.

THE MASSACRES IN ERROMANGA.—The *British Standard* Sydney correspondent, in writing on the lamentable murder of the missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, states that intelligence had come to hand of another white man being murdered at Erromanga; and a report also that the savages intend waiting a moon (month) to see if any ship of war comes to see about the late murder, and, if not, then to murder all the remaining whites on the island.

I may remark that upon the receipt of the news of Gordon's murder, a deputation, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson, Rev. and Ven. Mr. Buzacott, Rev. J. West, Dr. Moon, and others, waited upon his Excellency, Sir John Young, to request him to send down a man-of-war with power given to the commander to investigate into the circumstances of the late murders, and punish the perpetrators. Sir John Young replied that he was not in a position to despatch a man-of-war to the island at once; but he promised the deputation to communicate with the commodore of the station, then cruising among the islands in the Pelorus, who would accordingly proceed to the island, but he expressed a fear that it could not be done immediately, as all the



ships on the station were under orders to proceed to Auckland towards the end of the current month.

**THE NEW KING OF MADAGASCAR.**—The following description of the new King from the pen of the late Madame Ida Pfeiffer, who had frequent opportunities of seeing and conversing with him when he was Prince, will be read with much interest just now:—

Prince Rakoto, or, to call him by his full name, Rakodond Radama, is a young man twenty-seven years of age. Contrary to my expectations, his appearance was far from disagreeable. He is short and slim in stature, and his face does not betray a likeness, in form or colour, to any of the four races who inhabit Madagascar. His features have quite the type of the Moldavian Greeks. His black hair is curly, but not woolly; he has dark eyes, full of life and fire; a well-shaped mouth, and handsome teeth. His features wear such an expression of child-like goodness, that one feels drawn towards him from the first moment of seeing him. He often goes about in European costume. The Prince is honoured and beloved alike by high and low; and I was assured by Mr. Lambert and Mr. Laborde that he fully deserved all this affection and honour. The son is, in fact, as kindhearted as the mother is cruel; he is just as averse to the shedding of blood as his mother is addicted to it; and his chief efforts are directed towards mitigating the severe punishments the Queen is continually inflicting, and obtaining a reversal of the sentences of death, which she is always too ready to pronounce upon her subjects. He is always ready to listen to the unfortunate, and to help them; and has strictly forbidden his slaves to turn any applicant away on the score that he is sleeping or engaged at his meals. Well aware of this, people often come in the middle of the night and wake the Prince from his sleep, with petitions for their relations who are to be executed early next morning. If he cannot obtain a pardon from his mother, he manages to pass as if by accident along the road by which the poor culprits are to be led, bound with cords, to meet their fate. Then he cuts their cords asunder, and either tells them to flee, or go quietly home, according as their offences have been grave or venial. When the Queen is informed of what her son has done, she never makes any remark, but only tries to keep the next sentences she pronounces as secret as possible and to hasten their execution. Condemnation and punishment thus often succeed each other so rapidly, that if the Prince is absent from town when sentence is passed, the application to him for assistance is almost sure to come too late. It is strange, considering how radically different their dispositions are, that mother and son should love each other so tenderly. The Prince is devoted to the Queen with the utmost affection; he tries to excuse her deeds of severity by every conceivable argument, and it is a bitter reflection to him that she can be neither loved nor respected by the nation.

#### NEGRO EMANCIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following memorial is now circulating in the Free States of the American Union:—

##### MEMORIAL OF THE PEOPLE TO CONGRESS.

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land; to all the inhabitants thereof."

To the Congress of the United States.

The undersigned, citizens of State of respectfully submit,—That as the present formidable rebellion against the general government manifestly finds its root and nourishment in the system of chattel slavery at the South; as the leading conspirators are slaveholders, who constitute an oligarchy avowedly hostile to all free institutions; and as, in the nature of things, no solid peace can be maintained while the cause of this treasonable revolt is permitted to exist, your honourable body is urgently implored to lose no time in enacting, under the war power, the total abolition of slavery throughout the country, liberating unconditionally the slaves of all who are rebels, and, while not recognising the rights of property in man, allowing for the emancipated slaves of such as are loyal to the government a fair pecuniary award, as a conciliatory measure, and to facilitate an amicable adjustment of difficulties, and thus to bring the war to a speedy and beneficent termination, and indissolubly to unite all sections and all interests of the country upon the enduring basis of universal freedom.

So far as experience in the present war helps to determine the question (says the *New York Journal of Commerce*), the slave population of the South forms an important element of strength, in a military point of view, quite contrary to the impression lately current in the Northern States. As further evidence of this fact take the following paragraph from the *Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser*:—"The total white population of the eleven States now comprising the Confederacy is 6,000,000, and, therefore, to fill up the ranks of the proposed army (600,000) about ten per cent. of the entire white population will be required. In any other country than our own such a draught could not be met, but the Southern States can furnish that number of men, and still not leave the material interests of the country in a suffering condition. Those who are incapacitated for bearing arms can oversee the plantations, and the negroes can go on undisturbed in their usual labours. In the North the case is different; the men who join the army of subjugation are the labourers, the producers, and the factory operatives. Nearly every man from that section, especially those from the rural districts, leaves some branch of industry to suffer during his absence. The institution of slavery in the South alone enables her to place in the field a force much larger in proportion to her white population than the North, or, indeed, any country which is dependent entirely on free labour. The institution is a tower of strength to the South, particularly at the present crisis, and our enemies will be likely to find that the 'moral cause,' about which their orators are so fond of prating, is really one of the most effective weapons employed against the Union by the South. Whatever number of men may be needed for this war we are confident our people stand ready to furnish them."

We are all enlisted for the war, and there must be no holding back until the independence of the South is fully acknowledged."

#### LETTER OF M. KOSSUTH.

M. Kossuth has addressed a long and able letter to Mr. John M'Adam, of Glasgow, on the affairs of Hungary. We subjoin some extracts:—

Whom God has doomed to perdition in just retribution of his crimes. He deprives of the gift of common-sense. The Court of Vienna, as obstinate in its folly as criminal in its designs, instead of taking hold of the hand of conciliation, which, with an over-loyal moderation, was held out by the Diet of Hungary, rejected it with insolent pride; and, throwing off the mask of constitutional affection, first dissolved the Diet arbitrarily, and then proceeded on trampling, one by one, on the shattered ruins of the time-honoured institutions of the country. With the arbitrary dissolution of the Diet, the first act of the great historical drama, that of a "Constitutional Opposition," was closed. The second act is now going on, that of "Passive Resistance." But why "passive," why not "Active Resistance?" since never in the whole history of nations was there a case when the taking up of arms and the repelling force by force could appear better justified, and more legitimate. It is, Sir, because the Hungarian nation is too wise not to bide its time, and feels too sure of its own resolution to compromise success by improvident precipitation. No man in his senses can doubt of the fact that the imperative logic of the Italian question infallibly points to the necessity of a war in no distant time on the part of Italy against Austria. For that emergency I consider Italy and Hungary as constituting the two great wings of one and the same army, which, if combined in their operation, will make victory pretty well sure; whereas, should Hungary, yielding to legitimate impatience, engage in the struggle single-handed and alone, while Italy is not yet prepared to join it, it would be as much as giving the chance to the enemy to beat us in detail. Therefore, regard both to the safety of our own country, and to that of our brethren, the Italians, advises Hungary to bide the proper time for final decision of the impending crisis.

If she sees that Italy is successfully overcoming the difficulties that are lying on her onward road; if she sees that Austria has no prospect of any aid from any foreign Power, be sure of it Hungary will indignantly reject the treacherous hand that Austria will not fail to hold out to her at the eleventh hour. If, on the contrary, she should see that Italy is retrograding instead of advancing; and if she sees that Austria may hope to get assistance, for instance from England, why in the long run she might despair, and suicide herself by accepting a transaction—a compromise. Let every true friend of freedom in England and Scotland assist me in averting this danger; bear in mind the decidedly hostile attitude of your pro-Austrian Government towards Hungary, and the encouragement the Government received in its lamentable course from the unaccountably passive indifference of the British people until now; think of the agitation Mr. Roebuck is engaged in, of the shameful apostasy of Southampton, and of the fuss made about it in the Austrian papers, as an indication of an alliance between Britain and Austria being in prospect. Verily! verily! I say it is high time—nay, a duty of national honour—for the British people to speak out. For the rest, I may as well remark that the course Hungary is likely to decide upon will more particularly depend on Italy. I have no hesitation in acknowledging that, for reasons I am not wanted to enter upon now, we stand in need of Italy; but on the other hand, I dare say the co-operation of Hungary is equally necessary, nay, indispensable, to Italy. The fifteen millions of Hungary, not only taken away from the forces of the enemy, but also added to the forces of Italy, make a difference of thirty millions in the chance of success, which is even more than the whole of Italy were she united—which she not yet is. The leading statesmen of Italy ought well to consider that it is not a matter of sympathy or of fraternal benevolence, but one of vital national interest, for the Italian nation not to risk to lose the co-operation of Hungary. In my opinion, there is scarcely any greater fault in politics than not to know how to class the different exigencies of the situation according to their importance, and really I think there is no success imaginable in any other task incumbent on the Italian Government which could be thought a compensation for the possible loss of the co-operation of Hungary in the last inevitable struggle, on the result of which depends not only that which is yet wanting to complete the unity and independence of Italy, but also the safety of all that has been already achieved. There may have been logic in the plan to take Naples first, Rome next, and Venice last. However, be the causes what they may, the fact is that this plan has so far proved a failure that the Italian question, instead of advancing, has retrograded, and that Italy is this day weaker for a war against Austria than she was six months or even a year ago. Then, why not reverse the plan? One ought never to change aim; but one ought to conform one's means to circumstances. Consistency is one thing—rigid adherence to one means is another. There is, in my opinion, no merit of consistency in risking to endanger the aim by too rigidly adhering to an unavailing plan. Therefore, I again ask, Why not change the plan, and take Venice in hand? To-day the co-operation of Hungary is certain; who can tell what will be the case in six months? And if "*Dum Roma deliberat Saguntum perit*"—if Hungary is lost in the meantime, will the forces that may be drawn from Naples prove a compensation for the loss of the co-operation of Hungary? Naples and Rome will not give Venice to Italy if Hungary is lost; but two simultaneous battles gained on the Po and the Danube would at once solve the question of Venice, and that of Naples and Rome too. I say on the Danube designedly, because, as sure as I live, it is not on the Po, but on the Danube that the Italian question can receive its definitive solution. On Italian soil battles may be gained, but a strategical victory, together with a final solution, only on the Danube can be obtained. It is not in Italy that Hannibal was vanquished and Italy was freed by Scipio.

This, however, rests with the people and Government of Italy to decide. To my friends in England and Scotland I would say—Do all you can to accelerate and to help the cause of Italy, as thereby you will accelerate

and promote the cause of Hungary. Our interests are identical, and our cause is one and the same.

#### SPEECHES OF THE WEEK.

General Peel and Mr. T. Baring, the two members for Huntingdon, met their constituents at dinner on the occasion of the annual show of the Huntingdon Agricultural Society. Lord Robert Montague, M.P., and Mr. Fellowes, M.P., were also present. General PEEL made a speech on military affairs, with allusions to the loss of Lord Herbert. He then alluded to a report which had been circulated, to the effect that the increased efficiency of the volunteer force would be productive of a reduction in the regular army.

Now, I must express my opinion that this was not the case. No doubt, there may be some reduction in the army, which has nothing to do with the volunteers, and I hope the impression that it has will not be suffered to go abroad, for, if it did, it might create a very ill-feeling between the army and the volunteers. I am sure that no such feeling ever will arise if proper precaution be taken to prevent mistakes; but a sense of disappointment would be engendered in the minds of the soldiers if they thought that their services were about to be dispensed with on account of the volunteers; and the volunteers themselves would be equally displeased.

Mr. BARING, M.P., also responded. In the course of his speech he made the following observations on the present prosperous state of the country:—

You have all heard of the "elasticity of the resources of the country." (Laughter, and "Hear, hear.") It is a phrase made use of by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In times of monetary difficulty, or when an increase of taxation is necessary, you find the Chancellor of the Exchequer saying that he relies on the elasticity of the resources of the country. What is that elasticity? It is that characteristic of Englishmen which enables them under any altered circumstances to retrieve lost ground and still advance their country in that forward course of prosperity in which she has for so many centuries been proceeding. (Hear, hear.) That it is which makes the resources of this country elastic; and I am sure that not only in the competition in which I am interested—not only in the competition of commerce and manufacturers, but also in that of agriculture, the elasticity of our resources affords us two securities. First, a security against foreign invasion or foreign interference of any kind; and next, a security against our property being jeopardised by unjust legislation. Looking at the present aspect of affairs, I think there is a career of continued and increasing prosperity opened to those engaged in agriculture, which I do not say will surpass, but will certainly equal, that which they have enjoyed during the last ten years.

The Attorney-General, Sir Wm. Atherton, attended on Wednesday evening a *soirée* in the Wesleyan Chapel at Newbottle, a colliery village of about 2,000 inhabitants, near Houghton-le-Spring. The *soirée* was for the benefit of the funds of the chapel, and Sir Wm. Atherton, the son of a Wesleyan minister, and, we believe, himself a member of the great Wesleyan body, was fittingly called to the chair. Sir William delivered an instructive address on the origin and beneficial results of Wesley's mission, and on the principles which Wesley's followers maintain and teach. The Attorney-General is an opponent of purely secular instruction, and devoted a great portion of his speech to an attempt to show that education dissociated from religion is no education at all. He said he thought still there ought to be a considerable extension of the franchise, and deplored our great expenditure as inevitable on the ground that "it was dangerous for a country with the vast possessions and commerce of England to be at the mercy of that neighbouring force (Cheer), to be unprepared for any abuse of the great armaments which were thus brought together in the neighbouring country."

The annual dinner of the Colchester Conservative Association was held in that town on Wednesday evening. The principal speakers were Mr. Papillon, M.P., for the borough, Major Beresford, for North Essex, and Captain Jervis, for Harwich. Mr. Papillon said:—

The new Educational Minute was much to be regretted. It struck him that the effect of that Minute—the operation of which was, he was glad to say, postponed—would be to combine with the grant of State money the minimum of religious instruction with the maximum of injustice to masters and teachers. With regard to the Little Reform Bill, its first result—viz., the grand triumph achieved in South Lancashire—was deserving of particular attention. (Cheers.) In that contest the Liberal candidate was, as our friends over the water would call it, "whipped into a cocked-hat." (Laughter.) He (Mr. Papillon) was assured by a gentleman who had had the management of that election, that the battle was fairly fought and fairly won. It was a decision not so much between Lord Derby and Lord Palmerston as between Lord Derby and revolution. The statement was made to him by one of the persons engaged in the contest; and he (Mr. Papillon) was disposed to view the result as a protest on the part of the moderate Liberals against the Democratic extravagances of Mr. Bright, and as a determination on the part of the country at large not to have the good old English constitution remodelled after the Manchester school of design. (Laughter.)

Major Beresford spoke vigorously in favour of maintaining the old party distinctions of Whig and Tory, apparently in reply to Lord Robert Montague's recent speech in support of opposite views. Captain Jervis took a very gloomy view of the existing state of things, and argued the necessity of some arrangement by which we may obtain cotton and tobacco from the American Confederate States. He would break the blockade.

The Conservative banquet at Colchester was followed by a similar demonstration in connexion with the Hinckford Conservative and Agricultural Club. Major Beresford and Mr. Duane, as M.P.'s for North Essex, were the chief speakers, their subjects



being the American war, the events of the last Parliamentary session, and present political prospects. Major Beresford expressed his warm approval of our neutrality policy with regard to America. Mr. Ducane referred only to the past, and the references were throughout wholly negative. While enumerating in his review of the session a number of things which the Conservatives would not have done, Mr. Ducane did not in a single instance venture to particularise what they would have done. The members for North Essex united in denouncing the demand for Reform as a pestilential heresy. Major Beresford, indeed, looks back to last session with "great satisfaction," solely because, in his judgment, "it put a final conclusion to the horrible Reform mania, which seemed not only to have turned the heads of the Liberal, but also to have turned the heads of even a Conservative, Ministry." He allows that in other respects the session was not only barren of results, but marked by the successive defeats of the Conservative party. But the utter and final extinction of the "horrible Reform mania" is a good so vast and transcendent as amply to outweigh all other evils. Mr. Ducane, too, regards "the sudden collapse of democratic institutions in America" as having finally dissipated all desire for Parliamentary Reform.

The Loughborough Agricultural Meeting furnished an occasion for a speech by Lord John Manners. He warmly commended the clergy for the part they took in National education, and for their efforts to effect the revival and improvement of those old English festivals, harvest homes. (Hear, hear.) He proceeded to dilate on a variety of topics, relating chiefly to the bearing of the Parliamentary measures of the last session on agricultural interests.

#### PANIC IN A CHAPEL AT SHEFFIELD.

Twelve months having passed away since the opening of Hanover Chapel, Sheffield, two sermons in connection with the first anniversary were preached on Sunday, by the Rev. James Caughey. The congregation in the morning was very large, there being many who could not be accommodated with seats. In the evening the chapel was crowded to excess soon after five o'clock, though service was not announced to commence till six. Mr. Caughey at six o'clock entered the pulpit, and shortly afterwards gave out a hymn; and while the first verse was being sung there was a noise as of the cracking of ceiling, followed by a fall of plaster. This proceeded from the ceiling under the gallery, opposite the pulpit, and next Hanover-street, and at precisely the same spot as at the opening services of the chapel a year ago. A panic for a moment seized those in the locality of the accident. Many rushed towards the doors; but cries of "Keep your seats," and friendly assurances that the mishap did not extend beyond the giving way of a portion of the plaster, at the point where it fell last year, at length allayed the fear, and the singing of the hymn proceeded. It had not, however, gone beyond another two verses, when larger portions of plaster, immediately over one of the lamps, and in bulk apparently sufficient to cover a surface of about two feet, fell. This was followed by a renewal of the panic. Females in all parts set up fearful screams, and were seen struggling to escape from the pews—some of them, in their fright, even climbing over the pew tops. Many rushed towards the doors, and one young woman placed immediately behind the portion of the ceiling that had given way, was seen to mount upon the window frame, unhasp and raise the sash with the intention of seeking safety by jumping thence into the chapel yard. Had she done so she would have been killed on the spot. Fortunately her attempt was seen by friends close at hand, and before she had raised the window more than five or six inches, she was seized and removed from it. The great bulk of the congregation, however, kept their places, and the cry of "Keep your seats," which was taken up on every side, was nobly acted upon, and in all probability saved the congregation from a terrible and fatal scene. The collections amounted to 316*l*.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court will return to Windsor from Scotland on Thursday next. Her Majesty has signified her intention to travel at night. The Court will remain at the Castle until a fortnight before Christmas, and then proceed to the Isle of Wight; but at present it is not determined whether her Majesty will return to the Castle before Christmas-day or remain at Osborne until New Year's-day.

Prince Louis of Hesse left Balmoral on Friday for the South, and has returned to Germany.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Clumber Park, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, took place on Wednesday night. The Prince reached the station at Worksop at seven p.m. He was escorted from the station to Clumber, a distance of about three miles, by the Clumber troop of yeomanry cavalry. The visit terminated on Saturday afternoon, when his Royal Highness left Clumber and proceeded direct to Cambridge. On Friday he laid the foundation-stone of a church at Shireoaks. It is endowed and will be built at the sole cost of the Duke of Newcastle for the workpeople employed under his Grace at the extensive colliery in the immediate vicinity.

The first Cabinet Council for the season was held on Wednesday at the official residence of Lord Palmerston, in Downing-street. Nearly all the members were present, the Duke of Newcastle and Sir G.

Grey, who is in attendance on her Majesty in Scotland, being the only notable exceptions.

Lord Palmerston has returned to his seat, Broadlands, Hants. Earl Russell is at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond-park, but comes to town on official business. The Lord Chancellor, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Milner Gibson remain in town.

Honours continue to flow in upon the Sutherland family. The *Gazette* of Friday night confers the dignity of Baroness M'Leod, Viscountess Tarbat, and Countess of Cromartie, on the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland, with remainder to her second son, Lord Francis Sutherland Lovelock Gower, and his heirs male.

The Earl Granville left town on Friday to pass a few weeks in Berlin, during the coronation festivities.

We regret to learn that Lord Brougham is suffering from illness. His lordship will, in consequence, be prevented from taking the chair, as he had promised to do, at the annual meeting (to be held in Manchester this week) of the "United Kingdom Alliance," for suppressing the liquor traffic.

#### Law, Police, and Assize.

**THEFT ATTRIBUTED TO DISEASE.**—Two young ladies were on Wednesday examined at Bow-street, on a charge of stealing books in the Strand. Two cases were gone into, and the evidence against them was conclusive. Mr. Humphreys, who appeared on their behalf, admitted that they had committed the robberies, but attributed their dishonesty to a disease called "kleptomania"—a strange and inexplicable desire to take what did not belong to them. The learned counsel stated that they moved in a high social position, the names and addresses which they had given to the police being fictitious. Mr. Henry refused to deal with the case himself, but committed the prisoners for trial.

**REPUDIATION OF MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.**—A person of the name of Stead was summoned, at the Leeds Town-hall, because he refused to support his wife. Stead denies his liability, on the ground that the woman whom he is called on to support is his deceased wife's sister. Mr. Hartley, the relieving-officer, explained that the woman was only Stead's half-sister, as they had different fathers, though the same mother. The Justice said that, in a recent case, it was settled that the law equally applied to the half-sister as to the proper sister, and that Stead could not be legally called upon to support the woman. The parties have, it appears, been living together for fifteen years.

**THE CLERGYMAN CHARGED WITH RAILWAY ROBBERIES.**—In the Westminster Police-court on Friday, the Rev. H. Holloway was brought up for the purpose of completing the depositions. The prisoner loudly protested his innocence, and complained in a piteous manner of the eight weeks' imprisonment to which he has already been subjected. The magistrate, however, called his attention to the fact that the length of his confinement was occasioned by the number of the charges against him which had to undergo investigation.

**THE OUTRAGE UPON A YOUNG LADY AT DUBLIN.**—At the Dublin Police-court on Friday, John Curran, the cab-driver, charged with attempting a criminal assault on Miss Louisa Jolly, at Milltown, on the night of the 27th September, was brought up on remand. Mr. Barry, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Anderson), prosecuted; and Mr. Sidney (instructed by Mr. Fitzgerald) appeared for the prisoner. In stating the case for the Crown, Mr. Barry, after minutely describing the violent character of the outrage committed upon the young lady, referred in strong terms to the general feeling of indignation to which this cowardly and atrocious act had given rise. In referring to the account which the accused had given of his whereabouts on the 27th of September when questioned by the police authorities, and also to his statement as to the hour he returned home on the night in question, Mr. Barry remarked there was a very material contradiction between it and that of his employer. According to the prisoners' account he was in bed at ten o'clock, but the latter had deposed he did not come home till between eleven and twelve at night. Miss Louisa Jolly, having been called, deposed to the fact of entering the cab in Sackville-street and proceeding in the direction of home, without anything remarkable occurring until the driver stopped at a lonely place in the suburbs, Clason's-bridge, where he alighted, and, after attempting to kiss her in the cab, dragged her out, threw her on the ground, pressed his hand on her neck, and endeavoured to strangle her. Witness, after a severe struggle, escaped by leaping into a pool of water, but was still pursued and again knocked down; she, however, effected her escape to the railway station adjoining, and her assailant, thus baffled, fled away. The witness positively and unhesitatingly identified the prisoner as the cabman who had ill-treated her. In answer to other questions she stated that the prisoner did nothing more than what she had described. Mr. Sidney then submitted the witness to a lengthened cross-examination with the view of shaking her evidence as to the identity of the man. But though she could not tell what way the wind blew that night, nor describe the streets through which she and her brother passed, nor identify the man who spoke to her at the cab, she had no doubt about the accused. From a window in the Lower Castle-yard she recognised him at once when there were about twenty cabmen present. Hamilton Jolly was next examined, and corroborated his sister's evidence as to what occurred in his presence, but, though the prisoner was like the cabman, he could not be sure that he was the

same. The station-master detailed the circumstances under which Miss Jolly came to his place, and also her appearance that night. Mr. Sidney intimated he would reserve his defence, and the prisoner was then fully committed for trial at the next commission. There was little or no hooting when the prisoner departed, though some of the reports say there was a long yell from thousands. Miss Jolly, as she retired with her mother, was the object of much sympathy and admiration, every one feeling relieved that the offence was not so bad as it had been at first reported.

#### Miscellaneous News.

**NUMEROUS BANKRUPTCIES.**—A startling list of commercial failures is presented in Friday's *Gazette*, which contains no less than forty-nine bankruptcies. It was observed that such a heavy list has not been known since the memorable year 1825.

**STREET TRAMWAYS.**—The grand jury at the Surrey Quarter Sessions at Kingston have returned a true bill against Mr. G. F. Train and several vestrymen of Lambeth for a nuisance committed by obstructing the thoroughfare in the Kennington and Westminster roads.

**REPRESENTATION OF PRESTON.**—The Liberal Registration Association have unanimously resolved to recommend Sir P. Hesketh Fleetwood and Mr. George Melly, of Liverpool, to the Liberal party as candidates at the next general election. Sir P. Hesketh Fleetwood has already represented the borough in four parliaments, extending over fifteen years. Mr. Melly is comparatively young. In his political views he is decidedly liberal, and his claims are understood to be heartily recognised by the Liberal party.

**REPRESENTATION OF LINCOLN.**—Mr. Bramley Moore has been accepted as the Conservative candidate for Lincoln, and has already addressed the electors. Mr. Hinde Palmer would it was thought contest the borough in the Liberal interest. But his absence on the continent induced the Liberals to bring forward Mr. Seely, a former local candidate. It is believed that the Liberals are strong enough to carry the election if the whole party is united.

**THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.**—At the Crystal Palace on Saturday the Lady Mayoress presented to the brigade the set of colours which the Corporation had voted; and her ladyship subsequently presented the silver bugles which had been subscribed for by the ladies of the city of London. The Lord Mayor then distributed the prizes which had been won in the recent rifle competition. Major Rose, who commanded during the day, returned thanks for the honour which had been conferred upon the Volunteers. There were some 10,000 spectators.

**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.**—It is understood that the musical arrangements for the opening of the Exhibition, on the 1st of May next, are as follows:—Four new works will be given, each by a different composer, representing the most musical nations in Europe. M. Meyerbeer will represent Germany; M. Auber, France; Signor Verdi, Italy; and Professor Sterndale Bennett, England. It is said that the words for the English composition will be furnished by the Poet Laureate. These works will be executed with all the means necessary to give them the greatest possible effect.

**THE WARRIOR.—ANOTHER TRIAL TRIP.**—This ship, the first afloat of England's iron-clad navy, made her official trip of speed at the measured mile in Stokes Bay, near Portsmouth, on Thursday. Her success was unparalleled in the history of steamships of war as regards their rate of speed at the measured mile. The true mean speed—that is, the actual speed attained by the ship as shown by the results of her six miles' trial—was 14.354 knots. The highest speed attained was 16.514 knots. There was a total absence of vibration in the ship, the only feeling approaching to that great destroyer of our steamships of war being the mere beat of the screw in its revolutions through the water. The speed attained by the Warrior places her at the head of the British navy in that particular. Previously, the Mersey bore the honours of being the fastest of her Majesty's ships, but these have now been wrested from her by her iron sister. At the conclusion of the trial, Captain Cochrane entertained Sir John Pakington and his other guests to luncheon. Congratulatory speeches were made.

**IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.**—With the view of calling the attention of the religious and more influential classes of South Staffordshire to the various practical means of improving the social and religious condition of the masses, especially in the southern division of the county, a conference was held on Tuesday, at St. George's Hall, Wolverhampton. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. H. Iles. Mr. Bowlby expressed his belief that charity, as a system, was injurious rather than beneficial. Employers must direct their attention to what their workmen could do for themselves, and not what the employers could do for their workmen. He argued at length in favour of the temperance movement. Mr. Becket read a paper by William Farnworth, a shingler, on the bad effects of the drinking customs on the working classes. Mr. Handel Cosham advocated sanitary regulations, discontinuance of payment of wages in drink, refusing employment to butties or foremen who keep public-houses, and the promotion of provident habits among the masses by inducing them to join building societies, or become depositors in the newly-instituted Post Office Savings Banks. Mr. Hartley said he had fully



made up his mind that the only means of really improving the working classes was through the heart. After remarks by Mr. Sampson Lloyd, Mr. Thomas Davies said he was disappointed at the results of the education in the last fifteen years, and religion was the only remedy for the evils of the present day. Dancing and music rooms, which exist in all large towns, were the source of a vast deal of mischief. The meeting then separated.

**THE RECORDER OF BIRMINGHAM ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.**—The Recorder of Birmingham, M. D. Hill, Esq., Q.C., presided at the quarter sessions for that borough on Monday, and in the course of a lengthened charge, he referred to the somewhat needless alarm which many persons manifested a few years ago, and which would seem to turn the present minority of criminals into a majority. In those days, he said, some persons had the most extravagant notions of the progress of crime; but, as soon as the criminal statistics were published, it was found that the supposed increase, if there was an increase, was really very small. Since the mode of treatment of criminals had been improved, though it was far from being as good as it might be, it would be found as a general rule that any increase of crime which was common to the whole country, and extended over more than a very short period, was obviously due to a depression in the pecuniary circumstances of the country. He suggested that the principle applied in this country, by the Reformatory Acts, to parents who were called upon to contribute towards the support of their children in these schools, should be extended to parents whose children were in prison. The suggestion, he admitted, was a new one, but it would receive their candid and earnest attention.

**OVERCROWDED DWELLINGS IN SOUTHWARK.**—Mr. Robert Bianchi, medical officer of health of the St. Saviour's district, Southwark, has just issued a report on the sanitary condition and overcrowded state of portions of the parishes under his control, the latter owing to the demolition of houses for the construction of the Chatham and Dover Railway, and the new street from High-street to Blackfriars-road. He says, the results of this year's census, so far as they are known, prove that the dwellings in this district are yearly becoming more crowded. The decrease in the population of St. Saviour's is due to the removal of houses for the formation of the new street and railway; but this decrease is made up by the addition to the population of Christchurch. It appears that this parish, which is comprised of only seventy-eight acres, has, without any additional house accommodation, advanced more than 1,000 in population. Houses which but a few years since were occupied by separate families are now let in tenements, chiefly to artisans, labourers, and needlewomen. Too many of these, while earning good wages, are satisfied with a single room for all domestic purposes. One row of seven houses, each containing six small rooms, without washhouses or kitchens, is inhabited by no fewer than forty-two distinct families, giving an average of twenty-five persons in each house. We may readily conceive that the same evil exists in a mitigated form in many parts of the district. A large number annually migrate from the northern side of the Thames.

### Literature.

*Cohleth; commonly called the Book of Ecclesiastes.* Translated from the Original Hebrew, with a Commentary, Historical and Critical. By CHRISTIAN D. GINSBURG. London: Longman and Co.

LUTHER is quoted by Mr. Ginsburg as saying of the Book of Ecclesiastes, "Difficult as this book is, it is almost more difficult to clear the author of the visionary fancies palmed upon him by his numerous commentators than to develop his meaning." The literature of the book is of immense extent; from Gregory Thaumaturgus, in the third century, down to Hengstenberg, on the Christian side; and from Rabbi Solomon Jarchi, in the eleventh century, down to Herzfeld, the living Chief Rabbi of Brunswick, among the Jews. And scarcely any two writers have wholly agreed as to its design and plan; but rather the most opposite and contradictory theories have been advanced respecting its meaning. Mr. Ginsburg, after a careful history of the interpretation, glancing back at its phenomena, points out some of the most remarkable positions that have been taken up,—that it is the holy penitential confession of Solomon in his later days, and that it was written by him when irreligious, immorally amorous, and idolatrous; that it makes known the Messiah as the true "Son of David, King of Israel, in Jerusalem,"—and that it is the production of an infamous pretender, who, the more readily to secure the ear of men for his licentious opinions, palmed it on Solomon; that it teaches us the retired, ascetic, self-denying life,—and that it proclaims sensual gratification to be the only happiness; that it describes the fixed order and glorious certainty of God's government,—and that it proves all things to be disorder and perplexity, and driven by the winds of fortune; that it is a book of consolations under distress,—and that it is the gloomy foreboding of a misanthrope; that it is a treatise on the *summum bonum*,—and that it propounds a view of life tinged with scepticism and profligacy! And many more Mr.

Ginsburg includes in his view, ranging from a theory of creation-life in men and angels, down to the enunciation of the Harveian doctrine of the circulation of the blood! Most justly is it added, "What lessons of humility and forbearance ought we to learn from what has befallen this book."

The word *Cohleth*, so much disputed from the earliest times, is said by our author to mean "the gatherer"—a signification etymologically defended. The name is understood to be applied to Solomon, as "descriptive of the design of the book, and as connecting his labours here with his work recorded in 1 Kings viii.:"—"to gather together the desponding people of God from the various expedients to which they have resorted, in consequence of the inexplicable difficulties and perplexities in the moral government of God, into the community of the Lord, by shewing them the utter insufficiency of all human efforts to obtain real happiness, which cannot be secured by wisdom, pleasure, industry, wealth, &c.; but consists in the calm enjoyment of life, in resignation to the dealings of Providence, in the service of God, and in the belief in a future state of retribution, when all the mysteries in the present course of the world shall be solved." The method of the writer is praised, as striking and most effective;—instead of an elaborate disquisition, analysing, refuting, or denouncing the various schemes of happiness current amongst men, giving us a living autobiographical portraiture, in which Solomon appears in the struggles and difficulties which all men know and feel, recounting his painful experience of vain attempts at the attainment of happiness, and supplying from that experience the true clue to the solution of life's problems and to the acquisition of real good and contentment of soul. But the name *Cohleth* is in the feminine gender:—Why? It is replied, "Because Solomon personifies Wisdom, who appears herself, in Prov. i. 10, and viii. 1, &c., as *Cohleth*, or the gatherer of the people";—a personification alleged to be "in perfect harmony with the notions which were current about Solomon, who is regarded as wisdom incarnate, and is represented as teaching in this capacity." The objection to this view,—that the personal expressions, "I gave my heart to know wisdom," "wisdom was far from me," forbid the notion that the writer intended such an incarnation of Wisdom in the person of Solomon to be understood—is disposed of by saying:—"It must be borne in mind that Solomon, though animated by and representing Wisdom, does not lose his individuality; and hence he speaks sometimes of his own experience, and sometimes utters the words of Wisdom, whose organ he is, just as the Apostles are sometimes the organs of the Holy Ghost." This may be ingenious; but it is not satisfactory: though we do not know that anything better has been propounded; if the view that is sanctioned by the names of Gesenius, Herzfeld, and Stuart, be actually open to the objections, founded on certain delicate usages of the Hebrew language, urged against it by Mr. Ginsburg.

The Solomonic authorship of Ecclesiastes is, of course, denied by Mr. Ginsburg. No scholar of note now admits it. Hengstenberg and Keil, as well as Moses Stuart and Dr. Davidson—whom the orthodox re-reviser of Horne's second volume seems inclined to follow on the whole subject of the authorship and design of this book—agree that the Solomonic authorship is utterly untenable; and that the great Son of David is only the "personated author" of the book—that is, the actor into whose mouth the real author puts the sentiments he desires to convey. Additionally to various internal evidences, and the argument from "vitiated language and style," the very name *Cohleth*, "enigmatic and impersonal," is appealed to, as showing that Solomon is introduced simply in an ideal sense, as the representative of Wisdom.

The most interesting portion of Mr. Ginsburg's volume, to us, is the Historical Sketch of the Exegesis of the Book. The reading which must have been gone through, and the learned labour which a large part of that reading involved, in the production of this elaborate and comprehensive history, extending to 220 pages,—which is yet but a specimen of what written in full would have formed "a large folio,"—probably surpasses what any previous interpreter, certainly any writer in our own language, has attempted. All the leading expositions, Jewish and Christian, of all ages, are described—their character critically estimated, their schemes of interpretation indicated: and in the case of the older and rarer writers, specimens of their commentaries are given, which will have much interest to those whose personal studies cannot be pushed into regions so remote and difficult. Of course there is room for difference with Mr. Ginsburg, as to the value of some of those works generally known and used in England; but he seems to us to have intended

to be fair, and to be reliable as a witness and judicious as a critic.

Mr. Ginsburg's *Translation of Ecclesiastes* is clear and expressive. Sometimes it gives great vividness to what is vague and confused in our English version: often it breathes a freshness and vigour into what is plain enough in our version, but wanting in energy or grace: but occasionally it departs from that version without finding a more literal rendering, or without substituting words that better express the sense. Were we in a fault-finding mood, we could carp at a few changes that are only for change's sake. But we prefer to dwell on the unquestionable superiority of the new version, as a whole, in the strictly accurate representation of the original. The notes are full of learning, oriental, classical, and modern;—we almost smile sometimes at the seeming exhaustion of all the resources of criticism in the determination of small things. The historical element of the notes far exceeds in worth anything of the kind that had been done for the interpretation. The development of the thoughts of the sacred book is careful and complete; and there are not wanting illustrations that are both happy and valuable. Something of diffuse and repetitious writing weakens the general impression: and some of the groups of names, without specific reference, or without much importance to the critical process even were the references given, only stand as ugly hedges across the path of the reader. Both Hengstenberg and Stuart—the best commentaries hitherto accessible to the English student—have certain merits which are all the more striking on comparison with Mr. Ginsburg; but this work, also, has a character so wholly different from each, and materials more abundant and rich than theirs, and critical investigations more minute and thorough, that no scholarly reader will fail to make it a book of constant reference.

An appendix on Versions will awaken the gratitude of all students; especially for the Collation of the Syriac version with the Hebrew, and the Translation in full of the Chaldee Paraphrase—which is of great importance to historical exegesis. It deserves to be noticed, too, that Mr. Ginsburg has identified the "*Douche* interpreters" of whom Coverdale speaks in the preface to his Bible, with the Zurich version in the Swiss dialect; which he followed so trustingly that his Bible agrees with it even in places where it departs from the Hebrew.

It cannot be doubtful that this volume will be accepted by scholars as a valuable contribution to Biblical literature; and as the most elaborate critical work on Ecclesiastes that has been produced in England.

*Pictures of Old England.* By Dr. REINHOLD PAUL. Translated, with the Author's Sanction, by E. C. OTTE. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co.

Were the days of the Plantagenets the "good old times"? Very doubtful: except on that general ground of reverence and admiration for the past, which permits every age, under the living sense of its own struggles and disadvantages, and but imperfectly understanding the corresponding difficulties of a period on the horizon of view, of which only the towers and peaks continue to be visible in the glorifying distance, to maintain of all that is bygone, "the former days were better than these." But if the translator's application of the words of which we question the "relativeness," be not borne out by an intimate and minute knowledge of the times, it is yet unquestionable that the England of the Middle Ages was a great and glorious Old England; and that the institutions then shaping, which have had the mightiest influence on our grander present, and the men who made the times, were such as are not to be accounted for on the Buckle theory of the birth of eras and the development of civilisation. A true knowledge of the period may, too, be usefully suggestive to those who think England's greatness to be the product of modern discovery and commerce, and inseparably associated with political economy and free trade. Vivid sketches of particular aspects of the middle ages of our country's progress, will have more interest and instruction for readers in general than a full history of the times: and scarcely any portion of our national story needs more to be illustrated clearly and realistically to the popular mind.

There are some books so admirable, that merely general criticism subsides into the admonition—Read: it will satisfy you. Dr. Paul's book is of this sort. Unless one should enter calmly and minutely into the special features and merits of each of the historical pictures it contains, nothing is to be gained by saying much descriptively or commendatively. The author is himself well known; if not by his continuation of the celebrated, and invaluable work of Lappenberg on the history of this country, at least by his *Life of Alfred the Great*, and his edition of the *Confessio Amantis* of Gower. His reputation with those who know his performance



best will certainly not fall short of credit for penetrating intelligence and unwearying industry, which have borne fruit in minute and accurate knowledge, and in large views of the history he has investigated, for which his German fellow-countrymen and ourselves alike owe him deep gratitude and generous praise.

The sketches of this volume are truly "pictures,"—founded on the most thorough knowledge of particulars, which are not only themselves truthfully appreciated, but combined, with something like genius for vital representation, into consistent and intelligible wholes. They are twelve in number, and we shall describe the work no further than to give their titles:—*Canterbury*, and the worship of St. Thomas Becket: *Monks and Mendicant Friars*: *The Parliament in the 14th Century*: *England's Earliest Relations to Austria and Prussia*: *The Emperor Louis IV. and King Edward III.*: *The Hanseatic Steelyard in London*: *Two Poets, Gower and Chaucer*: *John Wiclif*: *King Henry V. and King Sigismund*: *The Maid of Orleans*: *Duke Humphrey of Gloucester*: *London in the Middle Ages*. That on Becket, touching on the first Christianity in England, is a little open to exception, both as to the antecedent facts and the moral valuation of those dilated on. From that on the Parliament in the 14th Century, we extract a passage that ought to commend the study of the whole to those of our readers who are not content with mushroom political notions, and yet are not prepared for an extended study of our constitutional history.

"The rights and duties of the Commons were in the meantime being specially developed in another direction. It had, indeed, been enacted by the Great Charter that the lesser as well as the greater barons were to have a voice in granting extraordinary subsidies. Edward I. had, however, so far considered the towns and boroughs and the Commons generally, as to give them a direct voice in the assessments of imposts, in order to remove all pretext for subsequent complaints of grievances; but even he was soon compelled to seek their counsel and aid in the settlement and enactment of state contracts and laws. They were therefore from that time forth summoned to attend the great national council, *ad faciendum et consentiendum*, although they still continued for a long time, not merely figuratively speaking, but in reality, to present their petitions humbly, on their knees, after the manner of profoundly submissive subjects. The landed proprietors who owned enormous flocks of sheep, and the citizen class who had grown rich in trading in wool, were especially well adapted to give advice in reference to the proper adjustment of the tolls, and the assessment of the taxes, which were more and more needed in proportion to the increasing requirements of the Government. They thus naturally became the leaders in all matters connected with financial questions before they had been discussed by the Lords and Parliament; and we find that from the time of Henry IV. the Commons always took the initiative in regard to money bills. No very long period of time elapsed before they extorted the further concession that no law was to be considered valid, either in regard to themselves or their equals, until it had received their concurrence. Thus, while the country had at one time received its laws through royal edicts, or by resolutions of the king in council, it now became imperative that laws should, in accordance with the required constitutional form, be proposed in the House of Commons, and receive the concurrence of the Lords, and the assent of the Crown. It is self-evident that such important privileges as these could not have been acquired in a short period of time, nor without much violent opposition on the part of the crown and its ministry, and even, in individual cases, of the Church and nobility. The history of the whole of the fourteenth century bears witness to the amount of bitterness, strife, and confusion which had to be allayed before these results were attained; but, from the time of the great enactment of laws under Edward I. to the usurpation of the throne by the house of Lancaster, we find that notwithstanding all obstacles and impediments, the rights of the Commons, and, consequently, those of Parliament, were constantly increasing. The right of voting the subsidies led, during the warlike and costly reign of Edward III., to an interference on the part of the Commons with foreign policy; and during the reaction under Richard II. it brought about the first attempt to remove some of the abuses of the administration, and to establish the responsibility of the ministers of the crown. We find, also, that unrestricted freedom of speech was insisted upon by the earliest speakers of the Lower House. Thus, then, the Greater Barons became consolidated into the body of the peers of the realm at the same time that the Lesser Barons supplied the constituents from which the Commons of England were developed. In a country where, since the days of William the Conqueror, so many rights and claims had become hereditary, a fixed mode of conducting public business was soon established, and a systematic routine followed in relation to the functions and details of its several branches. Thus, by the force of usage and precedent, all those principles on which the two bodies of Parliament were based, soon took such deep root, that neither the manifold changes of dynasty which occurred in the course of ages, nor the destructive contest among members of the Upper House, nor even the many systematically calculated attacks that have been made on the liberties of the Commons, and of the country at large, have been able to overthrow the Houses of Parliament, or even to deprive them of their privileges."

One of the most interesting sketches, having a good deal of fresh colour and lively feeling, is that on the Monks and Mendicants. To the poets Chaucer and Gower, and to the reformer Wiclif, such justice is done as will command earnest approbation, and impart, even to the best-informed readers, rich and continuing pleasure. Dr. Vaughan's labours on the name and fame of Wiclif have furnished the solid ground, and much of the tone of feeling, for Dr. Pauli's sketch. The desire of the author—who has all the appreciation of England, and all the good will towards the English, that could be looked for from one familiar with our story, our language,

and our character—to give prominence to the early intercourse of England and Germany, and to illustrate the influence of the German element in the modification of our history and social progress, may be perceived in the titles of two or three of the sketches. We welcome what has been done in this special direction; and wish it may have present suggestions both for his countrymen and ours. The ever new and wonderful tale of the Maid of Orleans cannot be read under stronger, clearer lights than in the worthy picture here given of that noble and pure-minded creature. Let, also, Duke Humphrey be commended for an impartial but morally elevated estimate of a strange character, that had a certain sort of representativeness about it viewed relatively to the age in which it appeared. A general picture, and, we doubt not, one that most readers will find the most engaging and amusing part of the book, of "London in the Middle Ages," shall furnish us with an extract that will make our readers anxious to see the remainder.

"Special points of attraction for the public were then, as at all other times and in all other places, the taverns, eating-houses, ale-booths, and wine-vaults, each of which was required to be kept as far as possible distinct from the others. The inns at which people could find entertainment for their servants and horses could only be kept by citizens; and there is an ordinance extant, which prohibits the licence from being granted to natives of Portugal or Germany. The landlord was answerable for the conduct of his guests, who were regarded as aliens, and as such beyond the protection of the civic jurisdiction. He was enjoined to take from them whatever weapons they might carry upon their persons, and to insist upon their returning at an early hour in the evening. On the other hand, he was not to sell food or drink to any one besides his guests; and his charges for these articles or for lodging and fodder were not to exceed the sum fixed by the authorities. Fitz-Stephens even in his day wrote in ecstasies of the different eating-houses, and one of these which he describes, on the river near Thames-street, never lacked busy customers, and had many wine-drawers ready to serve the guests. There, too, were to be found smoking hot roasted and boiled meats and poultry;

'Rybbe of befe, both fat and ful fyne,'

as the old ballad has it, from which the hungry workmen could eat to their hearts' content, when they rested here, for a while, from the labours of the day. At a later period we meet with these pastellers or cooks'-shops in different parts of the city, in accordance with the increased wants of the population.

"Ale and beer have always been known as favourite beverages of the old English and Germans, but to judge of the descriptions that have reached us of the mode of their preparation and use in the middle ages, they could scarcely have attained any great excellence. The beer was very poor, and must have been rather a refreshing than an intoxicating drink, and this may, perhaps, account for the enormous quantities in which it was consumed; although the aldermen watched with special strictness that it consisted of the right ingredients, and of the strength prescribed by law. The breweries and their internal arrangements were still on a very small scale, and the whole business was held in low esteem. The trade of selling beer was in the hands of the alewives, who congregated together, more especially in Fleet-street, where almost every other house was an ale stall. The retail wine-business was, however, in very different hands, and was held in much higher repute. The amount of wine of every kind that was imported and consumed was, indeed, enormous. The English possessions in the south of France yielded the best red and white wines. The Cologne members of the German guild possessed letters patent, granted by Henry II., for importing Rhenish wine into England and retailing it; and frequent mention is made, by the writers of the middle ages, of Spanish, Italian, and even Greek wines, including Malmsey and the wine of Crete. The unloading and drawing off of the wine, and its retail in vessels made according to a prescribed gauge, and the low prices at which this beverage continued to be sold, were all determined by fixed regulations, which were modified or renewed from time to time. It was also strictly prohibited to sell both sweet and acid wines, or Spanish and Rhenish wines, at one and the same place; a prohibition which was intended, as far as possible, to prevent fraud and adulteration. The drinking of wine was very general, and drunkenness only too common; for even Fitz-Stephens, who boasts so much of the good morals and habits of his fellow-citizens, was of opinion that, besides the many fires which were constantly occurring on account of the wooden houses which the city still contained, there was another great plague in London, namely, excessive and foolish drinking. It can scarcely be supposed that this evil habit abated during the next few centuries, for such an assumption is decisively refuted by the great number of the wine-shops, which were distinguished, more especially in Eastcheap, by being surmounted by a long iron rod, to which was suspended a green bush, which, in defiance of the prohibitions of the police-inspectors, very often projected far into the street. Among the three taverns which, according to an ordinance of Edward III., were alone permitted to retail sweet wine, there is express mention made of one in Eastcheap, which probably, even then, was known as the Boar's Head. The scenes that were enacted there in the fifteenth century, when merry Prince Hal resorted thither for his cup of sack, are described in a humorous poem of that age, known as 'The London Lack-penny.'

"The beer and wine shops must naturally have given occasion to much rioting and disturbance; and on this account it was enacted that they must all be closed when the evening-bell was rung. At that time the watchmen appointed by each ward came on duty, and went their beat through the streets, carrying long poles, from which were hung pots of burning tar, which afforded the only light with which the streets were supplied. All brawlers, drunkards, and vagabonds, as well as women of ill-repute, who in the fourteenth century came principally from Flanders, if they could not secure a refuge in their many hiding-places on either side of the river, were seized upon by the armed watch, and locked up in the cells at the gates, or in the Tun, a jail in Cornhill. There was no lack of rioting and dissipation, which at times gave rise to serious disturbances. The lowest

classes, although they no longer revelled in their original licence, were still rude and unpolished; and among them stood foremost the numerous apprentices, skippers, carriers and waggoners, who seem to have been specially noted for making disturbances without cause. It became, however, a very serious matter when, as sometimes happened, they were led on by feelings of envy or revenge to attack the Guildhall of the Hanseatic League; and an almost communistic fanaticism seems even to have overpowered the masses in 1381, and again in 1450, when rebels from the country remained for a few days masters of the city. At that time the magistrates could neither save their homes nor their property by means of their own police, or any of the powers at the command of the civic authorities; and they were obliged to receive aid from the nation, the crown, and the nobles. Such events as these happened, however, very seldom, and never, unless from some deep-seated cause. The people in the meanwhile retained their amusements, and as long as they did not disturb the community, were suffered to indulge in their favourite habit of drinking, and taking part in the disturbances to which those habits frequently gave rise."

After this long quotation we will not indulge in further remark. The translator and publishers of this excellent volume have done real service to the popular study of history by its production. Dr. Pauli has added by it to his well-deserved fame. Everybody will read it with gratification and profit; and no young Englishman ought to be ignorant of its highly-informing pages.

*Baby Bianca; or, the Venetians.* By Mrs. RICHARD VALENTINE. London: Parker, Son, and Bourn.

THIS pleasing story owes its interest so entirely to its well-constructed web of incident, that we must attempt to show what it is. The opening scene is Venetian Lombardy, at the close of the terrific struggle in which France and Germany exhausted their strength on the soil of ill-fated Italy, in the sixteenth century. The peculiar and touching feature of the period is the number of orphan children left to perish uncared for and alone. Relief, in this dire extremity, comes from a quarter where it could least be expected. A lad of sixteen, named Antonio, is inspired with the idea of leading these deserted orphans to Venice; and gathers together as many as he can unite into one band, to conduct them to a shelter and a home. The fortunes of this strangely-guided and evil-fortuned band, form the first part of the story. As they journey, they are joined unexpectedly by a boy bearing a female infant in his arms. It is discovered, through the travel-stained attire he wears, that he is of the class of nobles; but exhausted with the charge of his precious "baby Bianca," he faints and dies amidst his new found companions in childish suffering and distress. The baby becomes the care of a tender-hearted lad, Pietro; and the band, with many adventures, passes on to Venice. The entrance of such a crowd of haggard beggar-children, led by one of themselves, attracts attention in the city of isles. A noble senator interrogates them, and, touched by their story gives them temporary shelter in his palazzo, and eventually provides them a home, which the writer describes as the first ragged-school—an hospital for orphan children. The inspiration he receives, through sympathy with the young sufferers of Lombardy, does not satisfy itself in one effort. He made it his vocation to seek out and save the neglected poor, and founded hospitals in other cities. During his frequent absences, the young Lombardians are left to the superintendence of his sister Violante; but she, having little of her brother's sympathy or moral purpose, becomes a hard and tyrannical mistress to them. The young Antonio has already chosen the profession of the sea, and Pietro has become a painter, when the taskwork and cruelty inflicted on Bianca induces her to write a letter to Pietro, to which he replies in such a vein as that the persecuting hate of Violante and her minions is aroused against them, and it becomes necessary for them to fly from Venice. Aided by the young sailor Antonio, they reach England, and Pietro obtains professional occupation, while Bianca is settled at a farm in the country, whose inmates are Osborne, and their son, afterwards to be celebrated, an apprentice to Master Hewitt, a London member. The probabilities are respected in the story; but we cannot vindicate them here. In course of time both Pietro and Antonio become suitors to Bianca; and the one manfully renounces her, while the other, ignorant that his rival has done so, waits for some intimation of Bianca's preference. The love story is very natural, pure, and beautiful. Meanwhile, Bianca has become known; and, amongst others, to the Lord Cromwell, who at length discovers in her his own daughter, who was left at nurse in Italy, after her mother's decease, and had become lost to him through the evil fortunes of the war. But Cromwell's execution comes; and Bianca finds only to lose her celebrated father. Then, after many vicissitudes, a true understanding comes about between her and Pietro; and she becomes his bride. "It was a happy and perfect union."

The book is a very interesting one. It has no express teachings; but is fitted to quicken pure and noble sentiments. It is especially to be commended to the young folk in 'teens. They will find it delightful; but how much is history, and how much simple fiction, they will perhaps be a little puzzled to determine.

### Cleanings.

Her Majesty's railway bill in Ireland was 4,000l. A Missouri paper recently informed its readers that the "wife crop of Gasconade County in 1860



was 25,000 gals." The next paper corrected the error by placing "wine" in the place of "wife."

Twenty-two thousand pounds were spent on the builders' strike of 1859-60.

The crime of infanticide prevails to a frightful extent in London.

Why is the King of Naples like a leading-article writer at this particular period of the year? Because he must feel himself dreadfully at a loss for subjects.

An emerald has been found in the mines of Muco, Central America, weighing over two pounds and a half, the largest in the world.

The cheap journal recently started by Dr. Mackay, called *Robin Goodfellow*, has been discontinued. Only thirteen twopenny numbers have been issued.

A few days ago a boy threw a stone at another lad who was at the bottom of a mine and killed him. The former is in custody charged with manslaughter.

A book for the use of clergymen of the Church of England is advertised to contain "Directions for the use of incense!"

Lord Palmerston completed his seventy-seventh year on Sunday. His lordship was born on the 20th of October, 1784.

A gent, while being measured for a pair of boots, observed, "Make them cover the calf." "Heavens!" exclaimed the astonished artist, surveying his customer from head to foot, "I have not leather enough."

An offer has been made by a poetic Frenchman to arrange the whole of the catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1862 in rhyme. He thinks that in this style it will be much more attractive to the general reader. The offer has been declined with thanks, but the poet conceives himself an injured man.

THE GARDENS OF SHAKESPEARE.—Mr. J. O. Halliwell appeals for contributions towards the purchase of these gardens at Stratford-on-Avon, which are now advertised for sale as a building site. He proposes that 1,500*l.* should be raised for the purchase of the property, to be then transferred to the corporation of Stratford-on-Avon on the express condition that the public be always freely admitted, and that no erection of any kind be ever permitted in the gardens.

INTERPRETATION BY SYMPATHY.—A clergyman and a marriageable young lady had both made up their minds that the moon was inhabited; so they procured a telescope, and attempted to discover the sort of people who dwell in it. "If I am not mistaken," said the lady, who looked first, "I perceive two shadows; they bend towards each other, and, I have no doubt, are two happy lovers." "Lovers, madam!" exclaimed the parson, as soon as he had taken the glass and adjusted it to his vision, "Oh, fie! the two shadows which you see are the two steeples of a cathedral."

STRICT INTERPRETATION.—"John," said a gentleman the other day, "I am going to church, and if, as it now has the appearance, it should rain, I wish you to come with the umbrella for me; you need not come, however, unless it should rain down-right." The gentleman went—it did rain, but, according to John's construction of his orders, it was not necessary, from the appearance of the rain, to go with the umbrella. While standing at the door, watching the weather, he was not a little astonished to see his master approaching the house with drenched garments and a look of implacable anger. "John," said the good man, "why didn't you bring me that umbrella?" "Because, sir," replied John, "it rained slanting."—*Miners' (Pottsville) Journal*.

RULES FOR ACQUIRING GOOD ELOCUTION.—A correspondent sends the following recommendations on this point:—1. Practise the scale daily for three months, with an instrument, and, if possible, under a teacher. This will strengthen your voice for life. 2. Read aloud daily for half an hour under some judicious instructor in a large room, hall, or chapel, pronouncing your final syllables with care, and avoiding the common practice of dropping the voice at the ends of sentences. This will give you distinctness and steadiness. 3. Look off the book as much as possible, converting the reading into the speaking tone; and if you are fortunate enough to have a lady as a critic, so much the better. This practice will give you naturalness and taste.

CURE EFFECTED BY LAUGHTER.—Dr. Brown, author of "*Hæm Subacivæ*," tells the following anecdote:—"A comely young wife, the cynosure of her circle, was in bed, apparently dying from swelling and inflammation of the throat, an inaccessible abscess stopping the way. She could swallow nothing; everything had been tried. Her friends were standing round the bed in misery and helplessness. 'Try her wit' a compliment," said her husband, in a not uncomic despair. She had genuine humour as well as he; and, as physiologists know, there is a sort of mental tickling which is beyond and above control, being under the reflex system, and instinctive as well as sighing. She laughed with her whole body and soul, and burst the abscess and was well."

THEORY OF CONSUMPTION.—In the sitting of the 8th of the Academy of Medicine, Dr. Piorry read a paper on the treatment of phthisis, in which he developed the following propositions:—1. Pulmonary phthisis is a combination of multifarious variable phenomena, and not a morbid unity; 2. Hence there does not and cannot exist a specific medicine against it; 3. Therefore, neither iodine nor its tincture, neither chlorine nor sea salt, nor tar can be considered in the light of anti-phthisical remedies; 4. There are no specifics against phthisis, but there are systems of treatment to be followed in order to conquer the pathological states which constitute the disorders. 5. In order to cure consumptive patients,

the peculiar affections under which they labour must be studied and appreciated, and counteracted by appropriate means; 6. The tubercle cannot be cured by the use of any remedy, but good hygienic precautions may prevent its development; 7. The real way to relieve, cure, or prolong the life of consumptive patients is to treat their various pathological states, which ought to receive different names according to their nature; 8. Consumption thus treated has often been cured, and oftener still life has been considerably prolonged; 9. Phthisis should never be left to itself, but always treated as stated above; 10. The old methods founded on the general idea of a single illness called phthisis are neither scientific nor rational, &c.; 11. The exact and methodical diagnosis of the various pathological states which constitute the malady will dictate the most useful treatment for it.

THE KING OF ITALY AND THE PEASANT.—A few days before quitting Florence, Victor Emmanuel, who was out shooting on foot, a few miles from the city, happened to wander away from his attendants, and found himself in a lane full of deep ruts, in one of which was stuck the wheel of a donkey cart, whose owner was belabouring with might and main, but vainly, to get it out. Seeing the King, the peasant, who did not know him, immediately called to him, desiring him to help him to pull the vehicle out of the hole. "Very willingly," replied the King, coming up to the panting and perspiring peasant, "what shall I do?" "Why, just put your shoulder to the wheel, while I pull away at my donkey's head," said the peasant. The King did as he was bidden, and applied his strong shoulder to the wheel with such hearty good will, that the cart was soon out of the rut, and the donkey ready for action. "Well, you are a right good fellow (*un galantuomo* were the peasant's words)—I am very thankful to you, and should like to know your name. Pray, who may you be?" "I am the King!" replied his Majesty, simply, as he wiped his forehead. The poor peasant, aghast at the revelation, began to stammer forth an attempt at an apology. "Don't make yourself uneasy, my good fellow," said the King. "I am well content to have helped you out of your difficulty. Have you any children?" "Yes, sire, I have seven," replied the peasant, "and my wife and me makes nine." "And can you always manage to find bread enough for so many mouths?" inquired the King, kindly. "Well, your Majesty, we do as we can," answered the peasant. "When we've enough we eat our fill, and when we have not we do without." "Take this, my good friend," returned his Majesty, putting a gold piece of twenty francs into his hand, as he walked away, "and buy a good dinner with it for all your family!"—*Florence Letter in Manchester Examiner*.

### Obituary.

#### WILLIAM SHARMAN-CRAWFORD.

We regret to announce the decease of this veteran political reformer and friend of popular rights. Mr. Crawford died on Thursday last at his seat, at Crawfordburn, near Belfast, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was the eldest son of Colonel Crawford, well known about the beginning of the present century as a Radical politician, and a member of the House of Commons. William Sharmarman inherited from his father a considerable estate, and subsequently obtained one still larger by his marriage with the lady whose name he added to his own. Thus, more than thirty years ago, he found himself the proprietor of much land, and free to practise the principles he had already begun to advocate. Mr. Crawford had for a long time been popularly known in Ireland as "the father of the tenant-right question." He was an indulgent landlord, content with moderate rents, encouraging improvements, and rejoicing in the prosperity of his tenants, not one of whom he ever ejected. He allowed them to sell their "tenant-right" freely, and on his estate it reached the highest figure, equalling the fee-simple of the land. The great object of his political life was to give that customary right in Ulster the effect of law, so that it could not be disturbed by the landlord, and also to extend it to the other parts of Ireland. The tenant-farmers throughout the country regarded him as their champion, and he spent most of his time for years in expounding their grievances in long letters and heavy speeches. The Reform Bill enabled Mr. Sharmarman-Crawford, after several unsuccessful contests, to enter Parliament for Dundalk. But he lost his seat in 1837, and never again sat for an Irish constituency. In 1841 he was elected for Rochdale without a farthing of expense, and without knowing a single elector. There could be no better evidence that he had made a wide and deep impression upon the public mind by his integrity and usefulness. Neither as member for Dundalk nor as a member for Rochdale was the advocate of tenant-right persuasive in the House of Commons. Since the tenant-right agitation died out he has taken no part in public affairs. He was a magistrate and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county Down, where he was regarded by the people with a feeling bordering on veneration. The journals which represent the Roman Catholic interest pay glowing tributes to the memory of the deceased. But, as the *Morning Star*, in an appreciative sketch of the deceased reformer, says, his labours were not all for Ireland:—

During the eleven years of his membership for Rochdale, he was a leader of a movement that may at any moment emerge, under whatever name, from its apparent extinction. In 1841 he commenced at Birmingham, with Joseph Sturge, the Complete Suffrage agita-

tion. It differed from Chartism in little but its name, yet enlisted the support and inspired the hopes of many to whom Chartism was either objectionable or impracticable. It afforded the likeliest means of uniting the middle classes with the working classes that some of the wisest men of either class could devise. To explain how little progress it made, what bitter disappointments it entailed, would be to write one of the saddest but most instructive chapters of our national biography. Our purpose here is simply to commemorate the brave, indomitable, unwearied devotion of Sharmarman-Crawford to that scheme of perfect enfranchisement. Nor to that alone. He voted in the most "insignificant minorities" for the most "frivolous and vexatious" motions, if only justice seemed to point the way. The separation of Church and State had in him one of its earliest and boldest Parliamentary advocates. The mitigation of the poor laws was an object of his frequent efforts. Free trade and reduced taxation were always sure of his support. His constituents rewarded him for his exemplary services with a grateful affection that survives their long asparation—for it is proposed to observe in Rochdale the day of his burial. "The evil that men do lives after them,"—but shall the good have no posthumous power? "The memory of the just is blessed,"—and blessed, therefore, be the memory of William Sharmarman-Crawford.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. BOAZ, LATE OF CALCUTTA.—The many in this town and neighbourhood who were favoured during the last week to enjoy the ministrations of this eminent minister and missionary, will be filled with amazement and sorrow to hear that he died on Sunday last. He was one of a deputation from the London Missionary Society, at the recent anniversary services held in this town, and must have been occupied with the official duties of his mission up to Thursday. He could only have reached his own home in London when death seized him. We join in the very general lament which will be raised among those who knew his long and efficient labours as pastor of a church in the city of Calcutta, and in connexion with the missionary college and school in that city, that the work of Christian missions has lost so suddenly the experience, judgment, and zeal which Dr. Boaz possessed. His health, which was greatly shattered when he returned from India a year and a half ago, seemed to have been greatly recovered. He was quite able for his share in the work of the deputation; and was in good spirits as well as his usual health. He has the honour of having served his generation faithfully, dying in his work, and of reiterating in his last acts and words the testimony of his whole life to the necessity, worth, and faithfulness of Christian missions to the heathen.—*Bradford Observer*. When in India Dr. Boaz acted as secretary to the Bengal Missionary Society, was an active member of the committees of the Bengal Bible and Tract Societies, was one of the editors of the *Calcutta Christian Observer*, and sole editor and proprietor of the *Calcutta Christian Advocate*. His remains have been interred in Abney-park Cemetery.

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

WADLAND.—October 12, at Hexham, the wife of the Rev. John Wadland, B.A., of a daughter.

RIGGS.—October 14, the wife of Mr. J. Riggs, of City-road, of a daughter.

LEGGE.—August 17, at the Mission House, Hong Kong, the wife of the Rev. James Legge, D.D., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

SAUNDERS-TAYLOR.—October 3, at Watfield, by the Rev. Mr. Warren, Independent minister, Mr. W. Saunders, second son of Mr. Saunders, Heywood Hall, Dism, to Emily, third daughter of William Taylor, Esq., Hopton, Suffolk.

GOODES-BURGESS.—October 5, at the Congregational Church, Middleton-road, Dalton, by the Rev. C. Duke, A.M., Mr. Ebenezer S. Goode, eldest son of Mr. S. Goode, of Newgate-street, to Rosa, daughter of the late Mr. Burgess, Kingsland.

HAWKINS-ALLAN.—October 8, at the Independent Chapel, Redditch, Worcestershire, by the Rev. John Phillips, Baptist minister of Astwood Bank, the Rev. Job Hawkins, Congregational minister of Redditch, to Annie Bailey, third daughter of Mr. John Allan, Edinburgh.

PELLING-HEYWARD.—October 8, at Arley Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. S. Hedditch, Mr. William Herbert Pelling, of Taunton, to Caroline L. C., eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Heyward, of Redland-road, Bristol.

THOMAS-HUGHES.—October 10, at Bala, by the Rev. O. Thomas and the Rev. L. Edwards, D.D., the Rev. Josiah Thomas, M.A., Bethesda, to Margaret, daughter of the late Rev. John Hughes, of Bala.

STERHAIT-SALE.—October 12, at the Independent Chapel, Little Lever, Manchester, by the Rev. E. Pickford, Mr. John Sterhait, of Nob End, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. James Sale, Little Lever.

DENHAM-GARDENER.—October 14, at Greville-place, Church, St. John's-wood, London, by the Rev. J. C. Galloway, A.M., Mr. John Denham, of St. George's-terrace, Kilburn, to Esther, daughter of Mr. Gardener, of Kensal-green. This being the first marriage in this place of worship, the brides and bridegroom were presented with a Bible.

STROYAN-HODGSON.—October 15, by special license, at Zion Chapel, Wakefield, by the Rev. Henry Sanders, the Rev. Abraham Stroyan, of Hyde, near Manchester, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Samuel Hodgson, Esq., of St. John's, Wakefield.

DEWHIRST-CRABTREE.—October 16, at Horton-lane, Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. R. Campbell, Mr. William Dewhirst, to Miss Emily Crabtree, both of Horton.

PHELPS-BROWNING.—October 16, at the Tabernacle, Bristol, by the Rev. John Glendenning, Edward Phelps, Esq., of St. Michael's Hill, to Mrs. Browning, cousin of the late J. Barrett, Esq.

PICKARD-WILSON.—October 16, at Oxford-place Chapel, Leeds, by the father of the bride, Alfred Pickard, associate of arts, son of Joseph Pickard, Esq., to Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Wilson.

UTTING-BACON.—October 17, at the Independent Meeting House, Oulton, Norfolk, by the Rev. E. Jenery, Mr. Edward James Utting, of Cornputy, dealer, to Harriett Massingham, second daughter of the late Mr. John Massingham Bacon, of the Castle Inn, Saxthorpe.

LEGERTON-BROWN.—October 17, at Booking, Essex, by the Rev. T. Craig, John Stock, eldest son of John Stock, Legerton, Esq., White Hall, Shafoad, to Emma, youngest daughter of John Brown, Esq., Moulsham Hall, Leigh, Essex.

WILSON-HILLIARD.—October 17, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Scarborough, John J., only son of John Wilson, Esq.,



of Roundhay, near Leeds, to Emily, daughter of the late John Hilliard, Esq., of New York.

## DEATHS.

**HILBY.**—October 7, at Brunswick-road, Southsea, Mary Lucy, the beloved and eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Hilby, aged twenty, deeply lamented by all who knew her.

**LEONARD.**—October 10, at his residence, Keynham, Robert Leonard, jun., solicitor, of Bristol, deeply regretted by his family and a large circle of friends.

**ROBINSON.**—October 14, Mr. John Robinson, aged eighty-one. For more than sixty years a devoted and beloved member of the Independent Church, Maidenhead, Berks.

**SMITH.**—October 14, at Upper Holloway, Thomas Smith, Esq., formerly of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire.

**CRAWFORD.**—October 15, at his residence, Crawfordsburn, near Bangor, County Down, Ireland, William Sharman-Crawford, Esq.

**ADAMS.**—October 16, at Walthamstow, Essex, Emma, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Walter Adams, of Wymondley, Herts, aged forty-two.

**COCKIN.**—October 17, in his seventy-ninth year, the Rev. John Cockin, of Halifax. He was the Independent minister at Holmfirth forty-three years, having resigned the pastorate in 1849, since which time he has lived in retirement in Halifax.

**ORCHARD.**—October 17, at Albert Villas, Kingsdown, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. E. J. Orchard, and youngest daughter of N. B. Flint, Esq., Chichester, aged twenty-nine.

**THOMPSON.**—October 17, at 36, Cloudeley-terrace, Islington, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, aged eighty-four years.

**HESELTINE.**—October 19, at Blake House, Bow, Mr. S. R. Heseltine, aged seventy-five.

**ROOKER.**—October 20, after a long life of faith and love, at her son's residence, Mount View, Plymouth, aged eighty-four, Elizabeth, the widow of the late Rev. William Rooker.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

English securities show some tendency to recover from their long depression. Yesterday, prices were firm, and, owing to the great abundance of money, there was now no difference between the price of Consols for delivery and that for the account.

This morning, funds advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. owing to the increased ease in the money market, combined with the favourable tendency of the continental exchanges. There were one or two influential purchases. In the afternoon, however, a relapse took place to yesterday's prices, in consequence of a fall on the French Bourse, where anxiety with regard to the course of finance remains unrelieved. Consols, which closed yesterday at 92 $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  for money and the 7th November, opened this morning at the same quotation, advanced to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$  "sell-ers." The New Three are 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  90 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The Reduced, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  90 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The New 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cents., 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Long Annuities, 15 7-16. Exchequer Bills, March, 5s. prem.; and ditto, June, 8s. to 11s. prem. Bank Stock is 233. India Five per Cent. Loan, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$  104 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do., Scrip, 104; do. Five per Cent. Enforced Paper, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$  96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 103 $\frac{1}{2}$  103 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto Deben-ures, 98 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and ditto Bonds, 14s. prem.

The Discount Market continues to be largely oversupplied with money. The best bills were easily placed to-day at 3 per cent. The amount of business at the Bank of England was limited.

A fair amount of business is recorded in the Foreign Market, and prices exhibit very little alteration.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been on the most limited scale, and prices have shown no material alteration. Great Westerns have improved to 70; and North British to 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  63. North Westerns have declined to 91. Caledonians remain steady at 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Eastern Counties at 55. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln at 45 $\frac{1}{2}$  46; and South Easterns at 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The Foreign and Colonial undertakings have been in steady request at previous quotations. Dutch Rhenish realise 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Great Luxembourg, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  9 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Bahia and San Francisco, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Sambre and Meuse, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ . East Indian are firm at 101 $\frac{1}{2}$  102; and Great Indian Peninsula have receded to 99.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares show little variation. London and Westminster have declined to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$  71; and Union of London have improved to 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Royal Mail Steam realise 52; and Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company have improved to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  19 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## The Gazette.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 16.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .. £27,754,755 Government Debt £11,015,100  
Other Securities .. 3,634,900  
Gold Bullion .. 13,104,755  
Silver Bullion ..

£27,754,755

£27,754,755

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000 Government Securities £12,143,001  
Reserve .. 3,119,329 Other Securities .. 16,884,816  
Public Deposits .. 3,563,705 Notes .. 6,632,690  
Other Deposits .. 14,411,153 Gold & Silver Coin 790,832  
Seven Day and other Bills .. 808,592

£28,460,839

£28,460,839

Oct. 17, 1861. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, Oct. 18, 1861.

## BANKRUPTS.

**COWAN, R.**, Lyon-street, Caledonian-road, grocer, Oct. 29.

**LEAVER, J. C.**, Briar-villa, Shepherd's-bush, ship broker, Oct. 29.

**ARMSTRONG, W.**, Eastcheap, dealer in colonial produce, Oct. 29.

**GOOLCHILD, J.**, High-street, Shore-ditch, ham dealer, Oct. 29.

**WELLING, W.**, Clapstone-street, Fitzroy-square, oilman, Oct. 29.

**DOD, W. E.**, Raynor-street, Goswell-street, and Great James-street, Bedford-row, Holborn, architect, Oct. 29.

**NELTHORP, J.**, Clarence-terrace, Wandsworth-road, flour factor, Oct. 31.

**JURY, G. and F.**, Maidstone, tailors, Nov. 1.

**GLASS, G. M.**, senior, Brandon-street, Walworth, chemist, Oct. 29.

**HANIBALL, A.**, Great Portland-street, bootmaker, Nov. 2.

**EVERETT, J.**, High-street, Poplar, corn dealer, Oct. 29.

**WORMAN, E. W.**, Old Charlton, Kent, Oct. 28.

**GRIFFITHS, T.**, Park-street, Southwark, grocer, Oct. 30.

**STEAKER, H.**, Caton, cheesemonger, Oct. 28.

**LOVEGROVE, J.**, Vicarage-place, Kensington, surgeon, Oct. 29.

**CLARKE, J. O.**, Lindsay-cottages, Lower-road, Islington, printer, Oct. 29.

**SAYRELL, J. D.**, Blundell-street, Caledonian-road, Islington, draper, Nov. 6.

**GREEN, C.**, Brixton, gas-fitter, Oct. 28.

**INGRAM, J. G.**, Tottenham-court-road, woollen draper, Nov. 7.

**DIZMAN, W.**, Three Colt-lane, Cambridge-road, baker, Oct. 31.

**REYNOLDS, T.**, Henry-street, Pentonville, hosier, Oct. 29.

**McNAMARA, E. K.**, North Woolwich, hotel-keeper, Nov. 6.

**COOPER, W.**, Essex-street, Forest-gate, Oct. 30.

**DORSON, W.**, Old Gravel-lane, St. George East, builder, Oct. 29.

**FINLEY, J.**, Henry-street, Portland-town, grocer, Oct. 31.

**STEADMAN, F. R.**, King-street, Finsbury-square, and elsewhere, boot warehouseman, Nov. 1.

**BUSHEY, J.**, Aldershot, corn dealer, Oct. 30.

**BLACK, A.**, Melbourne-place, Cambridge-road, Bethnal-green, dry fishmonger, and Helmet-row, Old-street, carpenter, Oct. 30.

**JEALOUS, G. S.**, Strand, manager to a printer, Oct. 31.

**GIBSON, N. W.**, Austinfriars, shipbroker, Oct. 30.

**PRESTON, J.**, late of the Kingsland-gate Bazaar, Kingsland-road, Oct. 30.

**DAVIS, I. N.**, Brentford, distiller, Oct. 30, Nov. 28.

**SILVERTHORPE, J.**, Gillingham, Dorsetshire, corn dealer, Oct. 28, Nov. 28.

**ALABASTER, H.**, Stratford New-town, Essex, baker, Nov. 1 and 29.

**LOCKWOOD, J.**, Stowmarket, innkeeper, Oct. 30, Nov. 27.

**WEST, E.**, Hitchin, draper, Nov. 1 and 29.

**DEAKINS, F. H.**, Ledbury, Herefordshire, licensed victualler, Oct. 28.

**WRIGHT, L.**, Birmingham, polisher, Oct. 29.

**SMITH, W. T.**, and W. H., Sedgley, Staffordshire, mine drainers, Oct. 28.

**ASTLES, F. W.**, Smethwick, Staffordshire, schoolmaster, Oct. 28.

**WESTON, H.**, Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, dealer in small wares, Oct. 29.

**KETLEY, J.**, Birmingham, coke merchant, Oct. 30.

**SPILSBURY, H.**, Birmingham, licensed victualler, Oct. 30.

**BURNHOUSE, S.**, Meltham, Yorkshire, yarn spinner, Oct. 31.

**TAYLOR, T.**, Hanlith, Yorkshire, farmer, Oct. 29.

**ROBBY, J.**, Liverpool, watch manufacturer, Oct. 30.

**ROBY, E. B.**, and **HOLDEN, E. E.**, Widnes, Lancashire, commission agents, Oct. 30.

**GORMLEY, W.**, Manchester, screw manufacturer, Oct. 30.

**ALLAN, J.**, Durham, iron merchant, Oct. 29, Nov. 20.

Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1861.

## BANKRUPTS.

**JENKS, L.**, Lewisham-hill, Kent.

**WATSON, R.**, Gravesend, licensed victualler.

**MILLER, J.**, Barbican, baker.

**CARROLL, CLEMENTINA**, the College, Bromley.

**EVANS, J.**, Wimbledon and Clapham, builder.

**HOWELL, J. W.**, Tottenham, builder.

**LEA, J.**, Sewardstone and Forest-gate, Essex.

**SMITH, J.**, Lombard-street, tailor.

**WILLIAMS, J.**, King-street, Bloomsbury, printer.

**DUMMLER, A.**, Grove-hill terrace, Camberwell.

**SUMPTON, J.**, Uxbridge-road, Ealing, corn chandler.

**KNIGHT, Wm.**, Baker-street, Walworth-road, Camberwell, hair dresser.

**STEVENS, J.**, Lonsdale-road, Baywater, builder.

**IVENS, J.**, Water Eaton, Buckinghamshire, farmer.

**OSBORN, W. H.**, Broad-street-buildings, City, accountant.

**BERWICK, E.**, Union-street, Old Broad-street, London, lithographer.

**CORR, W.**, prisoner in the Queen's Prison.

**HALL, S. W.**, Grove, East Dulwich, gentleman.

**DICKEY, E. J. S.**, Strand, City.

**MATTHEWS, M.**, Birmingham, licensed victualler.

**HAWTHORN, J.**, Burslem, Staffordshire, builder.

**SMITHIES, C.**, Leeds, commercial agent.

**WILSON, J.**, Edgware-road, coffee-house keeper.

**SOFTLEY, J. T.**, Wandsworth, plumber.

**PAUL, J.**, Upper Clatford, Hants, farmer.

**SONNERY, J.**, and **TATTOX, C. T.**, Regent-circus, drapers.

**HENDRY, W. T.**, Cannon-street-west, City, ironmonger.

**BALDWIN, G.**, Chester, Cambridgeshire, farmer.

**ATKINS, J.**, Archer-street, Kensington-park, Middlesex, butcher.

**MORECRAFT, E.**, Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly, picture dealer.

**WILMSHURST, G.**, Birmingham, surgeon.

**JAMES, A. J.**, Leather-lane, Holborn, draper.

**BOOTH, W.**, Worlington, Suffolk, farmer.

**AUSTIN, R. B.**, Tenbury, Worcestershire, gentleman.

**GOODHEIM, S.**, Manchester, cloth cap manufacturer.

**STONEHOUSE, R. C.**, Darlington, corn factor.

**WOOD, G.**, Monkwearmouth, timber merchant.

**TOMLINSON, J.**, and **SHARPLES, J.**, Manchester, joiners.

**URLE, J.**, Manchester, joiner.

**PELL, J.**, Cefn-Gwyn, Cardiganshire, mining agent.

**CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, AND ASTHMA CURED.**—Dr. H. James, a retired physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-creatures, he will send post-free, to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on receipt of six stamps to pay expenses. Address, Oliver P. Brown, 5, King-street, Covent garden, London, late of Cecil-street. [Advertisement.]

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—Pleasure to the healthy. There are many ailments which, without endangering life, easily prevent its enjoyment. The patient says he "is neither ill nor well;" things once pleasing to him now cease to be pleasurable. Let such an individual try the corrective powers of Holloway's medicaments. When this Ointment is rubbed over the stomach, liver, or kidneys it penetrates and regulates each function that is disordered, expels all noxious matters, and adjusts the secretions of every organ respectively, so as to secure happiness to the healthy. Nausea, bilious attacks, sick headache, and diarrhoea all succumb to this treatment, aided by the proper use of Holloway's Pills; the appropriate doses of which are printed to accompany each box. [Advertisement.]

## Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 21.

With the exception of some fog yesterday, the weather since Friday has been very fine and mild; wind easterly, and to-day S.E. The supply of wheat from Essex and Kent to this morning's market was small, and sold at an advance of 1s to 2s per qr upon the prices of Monday last. The attendance was large, and included many buyers from Yorkshire and

other distant counties. The prices asked for foreign wheat being high, checked business; the sales effected were at an improvement of 1s to 2s per qr upon the general qualities of European, and 2s per qr upon American. Barley was in fair demand, at last week's rates. Beans and peas are unaltered in value. Good old oats bring rather more money; new and inferior are a slow sale and cheaper.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ 64		Dantzic .. ..	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 75
Ditto White .. ..	60 68	Konigsberg, Red ..	56 73
Linc., Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red ..	58 65
Yorkshire Red ..	59 64	Rostock .. ..	60 72
Scotch .. ..	— —	Danish and Holstein	52 61
Rye .. ..	36 40	East Friesland ..	— —
Barley, English ..	28 42	Petersburg .. ..	54 60
Scotch .. ..	— —	Riga and Archangel	54 00
Malt (pale) .. ..	50 70	Polish Odessa ..	— —
Beans, mazagan ..	31 37	Marianopoli .. ..	— —
Ticks .. ..	31 37	Taganrog .. ..	— —
Harrow .. ..	32 41	Egyptian .. ..	— —
Pigeon .. ..	44 45	American (U.S.) ..	55 67
Peas, White .. ..	39 44	Barley, Pomeranian	27 36
Grey .. ..	36 39	Konigsberg .. ..	26 84
Maple .. ..	40 43	Danish .. ..	26 33
Boilers .. ..	39 44	East Friesland ..	26 33
Tares (English new)	— —	Egyptian .. ..	26 33
Foreign .. ..	— —	Odessa .. ..	26 33
Oats (English new)	18 25	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse .. ..	— —
Sack of 230 lbs ..	48 55	Pigeon .. ..	— —
Linseed, English ..	— —	Egyptian .. ..	35 36
Baltic .. ..	— —	Peas, White .. ..	38 43
Black Sea .. ..	— —	Oats—	
Hempseed .. ..	— —	Dutch .. ..	20 27
Canaryseed .. ..	— —	Jahde .. ..	— —
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish .. ..	21 25
112 lbs. English ..	— —	Danish, Yellow feed	21 25
German .. ..	— —	Swedish .. ..	21 25
French .. ..	— —	Petersburg .. ..	22 24
American .. ..	— —	Flour, per bar. of 106 lbs.	— —
Linseed Cakes, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs		New York .. ..	29 33
Rape Cakes, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack ..	— —
Rape Seed 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs per last		Carawayseed, per cwt.	— —

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; household ditto, 6d to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Oct. 21.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market, and its general quality was good. Sales progressed steadily at full prices. The arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning from our own grazing districts, as well as from Ireland, were considerably on the increase, compared with Monday last. The primest Scots, shorthorns, Devons, were in steady request at full prices; but inferior stock moved off slowly at a decline of 2d per 8lbs. The general quality of beasts was only middling. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, the arrivals amounted to about 3,000 shorthorns and mixed breeds; from other parts of England 500 various breeds; from Scotland 12 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 1,300 oxen and heifers. With sheep we were fairly supplied as to number, but for the most part their quality was inferior. All breeds met a slow inquiry, and Thursday's advance in the quotations were not supported. The primest old Downs sold at 5s 6d per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was limited, moved off steadily at full current prices, viz., from 4s to 5s per 8lbs. We have to report a firm inquiry for pigs. In some instances, although the supply was good, prices had an upward tendency.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts.	2 10 to 3 2	Fr. coarse woolled 4 4 to 5 2
Second quality ..	3 4 3 5	Prime Southdown 5 4 to 6 6
Prime large oxen ..	3 10 4 4	Lge. coarse calves 4 0 to 4 6
Prime Scots, &c. ..	4 6 4 10	Prime small .. 4 8 to 5 0
Coarse inf. sheep ..	3 2 3 6	Large hogs .. 4 0 to 4 8
Second quality ..	3 8 4 2	Neat sm. porkers .. 4 8 to 5 2
Stuikling calves, 20s to 30s.		Quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 32s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Oct. 21.

The supplies of meat on sale here have been very moderate. For all descriptions there has been a good demand, and a further advance in the quotations.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.			
Inferior beef . .	2	10 to 3	6	Small pork . .	5	5 to 6	6	
Middling ditto . .	3	8	3	10	Inf. mutton . .	3	4 to 3	8
Prime large do . .	4	0	4	2	Middling ditto . .	3	10 to 4	4
Do. small do . .	4	4	4	6	Prime ditto . .	4	6 to 4	8
Large pork . .	4	2	5	0	Veal . . . .	4	0 to 4	8

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, Oct. 22.

TEA.—There has been a quiet demand, the trade having been occupied with the samples of the quality announced for public sale to-day. Prices continue firm.

SUGAR.—A fair amount of transactions have been entered into for good and fine descriptions of West India, and late prices are fully sustained. In the refined market late rates were realised for all descriptions.

COFFEE.—Good and fine qualities of Plantation Ceylon have been in active request, at full quotations, but the dealings have not been extensive; other descriptions have exhibited little variation.

RICE.—The business in this market was to an average extent, and late prices show no material change.

SALTSTREE.—Only moderate transactions have been entered into, and no change in prices.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Oct. 19.—Owing to the favourable weather we



is neglected. There is nothing doing in trefoil. Supplies of new canaryseed are not yet to hand.

**WOOL.** Monday, Oct. 21.—We have again to report a steady, but by no means active, demand for short wool, at previous rates. Deep-grown qualities command less attention, notwithstanding that the Liverpool wool sales have progressed briskly. The supply of wool in the market is large, but the transactions are still restricted.

**OIL.** Monday, Oct. 21.—Oils, almost generally, are firm, and in some instances, there has been an advance in the quotations. Linseed oil is 35s, foreign refined rape 48s, brown 44s, fine palm 45s per cwt. Spermaceti, however, is very dull. Turpentine is dearer, at 62s to 62s 6d per cwt. for American spirits.

**FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.**—Saturday, Oct. 19.—The transactions in flax have been very moderate, yet compared with last week, no change has taken place in prices. Hemp rules firm, at extreme rates; and clean Russian is worth 34l to 34l 5s per ton. Jute and coir moves off steadily, at full quotations.

**COALS.** Monday, Oct. 21.—Factors succeeded in getting higher rates. Market has an upward tendency. Stewart's 10s 6d, Eden 17s 9d, Hettons 19s 9d, Lambtons 19s 3d, Brad-dylls 18s 9d, Russell Hetton's 18s 3d, Harton 17s 6d, Reepin Grange 18s 3d, Hedleys 17s 3d, Hartleys 16s 6d, Tanfield 18s 6d, Wylam 15s, Riddels 17s 3d. Fresh arrivals, 64; left from last day, 10.—Total 74.

**TALLOW.** Monday, Oct. 21.—The market is firmer, and an advance has taken place in the quotations. To-day, P.Y.C. is quoted at 51s 9d per cwt. on the spot. Rough fat 2s 9d per 8lbs.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock.....	22546	13877	41975	47976	36972
Price of Yellow Candles.....	56s 6d	49s 8d	50s 9d	50s 6d	51s 9d
Delivery last Week.....	3119	2940	2203	1796	3957
Ditto from the 1st of June.....	37301	40097	29433	39064	57774
Arrived last Week.....	5131	6065	7556	4545	5361
Ditto from the 1st of June.....	49842	42407	59327	59703	37985
Price of Town Tallow.....	59s 6d	53s 6d	62s 6d	61s 9d	54s 3d

### Advertisements.

#### ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

**MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY'S**  
IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, which are secured by Letters Patent, dated December, 1852, combine all the advantages of the chemically-prepared India-rubber, with greatly increased lightness and durability, and entirely prevent the numerous diseases caused by the use of impure metals, soft compositions, and other absorbing agents, in the use of artificial teeth, and from all metals being dispensed with, are readily remodelled to meet any alteration that may take place in the mouth. Additional teeth can be easily added, and the Patient is by this great desideratum saved that constant outlay which renders the present system so expensive, and puts it beyond the reach of all but the affluent. The principal advantages of Mr. Mosely's new system consist in the substance employed never decaying, or the teeth changing colour, and from their being prepared in the solid form, a greatly-increased durability is attained, and the lodgment of food in the interstices entirely prevented, thus ensuring sweetness of breath and increased comfort, whilst from their close resemblance to the natural teeth, detection is completely defied, and the wearer saved the constant fear of discovery.

To be obtained only of Mr. Ephraim Mosely, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

#### ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual payment of £3 to the  
**RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

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ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

£75,000

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Annual Income £40,000.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

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**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH**  
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,  
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

**AGUE and DEBILITY.**—The best remedy is QUININE, and the best preparation of this wonderful tonic is **WATERS' QUININE WINE**, recommended by Dr. Haesall, of the "Lancet" and the Medical Profession. Prepared solely by **ROBERT WATERS**, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London; and sold by grocers, chemists, and wine merchants, 30s. a dozen. Wholesale agents, Lewis, Webb, and Co., Worcester.

**GOUT and RHEUMATISM.**—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by **BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS**. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

**FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH.**  
Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

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Good strong useful Congou Tea .. .. 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.  
Rich Souchong Teas .. .. 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.  
Pure Coffees .. .. 1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

**PHILLIPS and CO.** send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, to the value of 40s. or upwards.

**WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD and PURE TEAS**, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. Choice, 3s. 6d. Very Choice, 3s. 8d. The very Best Black Tea Imported, 4s. per lb.—Good Coffee, 1s. 1d. Superior, 1s. 2d. Choice Mocha Coffee, 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. The very Best Old Mocha, 1s. 8d.

OBSERVE!—WEBSTER BROTHERS quote such prices only as the quality justifies them in recommending, and those spoken of as Best are the Best, and better cannot be obtained.

A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing

6 lb. of very Choice Souchong .. 3s. 8d. .. .. £1 2 0	1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot .. 1s. 4d. .. .. 20 1 4
1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder .. 4s. 6d. .. .. 0 4 6	1 lb. of Best Mustard .. .. 1s. 6d. .. .. 0 1 0
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea .. 3s. 4d. .. .. 0 6 8	
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee .. 1s. 6d. .. .. 0 4 6	
	23 0 8

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Teas, Coffees, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

A Price Current, containing a List of Prices of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Fruit, &c., sent post free on application to

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Impervious to wet, indestructible by damp, soft to the tread, and warm to the feet. Far superior to every other material ever invented for the Covering of Floors, &c. Invaluable on Stone Floors.

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GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

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WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a colour not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied,—the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

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